FBIS

DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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BTA REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT

AU311028 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)--At present some 80 percent of the Bulgarian national income are realized along lines of foreign trade. There are manufactures in which 95 percent of the finished products are earmarked for export.

Today Bulgaria maintains trading contacts with 112 states in all continents. Last year the size of foreign trade reached 17 milliard currency leva. A distinct feature of foreign trade over the last five years is the faster-than-set rates in the exporting branch over the importing branch. The trend has resulted in 1980 foreign trade being concluded with an active balance.

Most dynamic is the development of economic ties with the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and first of all with the Soviet Union. Last year trade with those countries amounted to 12 milliard and 500 million foreign currency leva, with the Soviet Union alone the figure being up to 9 milliard and 200 million foreign currency leva.

Almost one-fourth of the trade belongs to the non-socialist countries. Predictions for the coming years insist that foreign trade is on the way of becoming brisker. Exports will rise mainly at the expense of increasing the proportion of machines and equipment in them, also of chemical products and electronic goods. The trend to be followed is that of manufacturing cheaper production of higher quality.

BTA CITES AUTO TRAFFIC PROBLEMS WITH TURKEY

AU301853 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jul (BTA)--Recently due to the summer holiday, the traffic of motor vehicles crossing the People's Republic of Bulgaria on their way from and to the Republic of Turkey has increased very much. Due to the fact that the Turkish border check point of ("Kapikule") on the Bulgaro-Turkish border fails to ensure a round-the-clock service, the crossing of passengers is being delayed which causes kilometers-long car-queues on Bulgarian territory.

In that connection the Ministry of Foreign Affairs called the temporary main-charge of the embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Sofia to raise the question of the Turkish competent authorities taking speedy and efficient measures to ensure the normal flow of traffic. The Bulgarian side also expressed readiness to undertake joint measures to that effect.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VISITING CYPRIOT PARTY LEADER

AU031851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Today, Comrade Todor Zhivkov met Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Cypriot AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] party who is vacationing in our country. During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders briefed each other on the activities of the BCP and AKEL. They discussed topical problems of the international communist and workers movement. Particular attention was devoted to the necessity for unity of action and cohesion in the communists' struggle for peace, in their struggle against imperialist attempts to exacerbate the international tension by a new intensification in rearmament.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the solidarity of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the just struggle waged by the Cypriot people for territorial integrity, unity and independence of Cyprus. Comrade Papaioannou expressed his satisfaction at the Bulgarian people's achievements under the leadership of the BCP, and expressed AKEL's gratitude for the active and consistent policy conducted by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a factor of stability in the Balkans and for their conversion into a zone of peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation.

The two leaders expressed the common wish for a further development of fraternal relations between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the meeting.

BTA COMMENTATOR ON STATE OF BRITISH ECONOMY

AU301042 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 30 Jul 81

["The British Atmosphere" by Todor Stoyanov, BTA commentator]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jul (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov)--The British "solo" in the orchestra for "defending human rights" under the baton of Washington can be considered apostrophized by the commotion [sentence as received]. Lady Thatcher's Tories who were very proud of the part they were playing in the orchestra, had to sink into awkward silence.

The social blast of indignation and protest which spread over 30 big cities, and the drastic attempts by the government to hold it under control through the truncheon and paralytic gas of the police, have turned into two mutually-exclusive poles of the British life, rather unpleasing for those on the top of the ruling pyramid, but very real.

These days the news agencies announced that there were 42,500 prisoners detained in the British jails (not considering those in Scotland and Northern Ireland), while the jail capacity was for 38,800. Those who lamented with hypocritical tears the situation of the handful of dissidents in one or another socialist country, viewed the overcoming of last century's sombre building as a purely "housing problem". Mrs Thatcher's government intends to solve it by transferring part of the newcoming prisoners over to special purpose military camps...

The barbed-wire entanglement in the "country of classical democracy", however, cannot offer any therapy against unemployment, inflation and racial discrimination which have, in the last few days, mingled into a hot social, political and moral knot. To count on that is all but naive. To continue in the same vein after the moral the Tories read to the world on the human rights issue would be, to put it mildly, tactless. And for Mrs Thatcher's cabinet--even disadvantageous.

Great Britain's living standard of 1938 was the world's second after the United States. Today it ranks 30th on the same scale. Apart from it, the number of unemployed outruns two million 600 thousand people, and specialists prophesy three million unemployed at the year's end...

This growth of hands of no use for the industry will probably increase the energy now causing the social tremors in the "classical democracy" land. Especially in view of the fact that it will affect most strongly the coloured people--the successors of their forefathers of the past who built the power and prosperity of the empire.

The unprecedented social protests of summer '81 are not likely to slow down. If the government does not lose the battle with the malcontent and the labour opposition, the island will continue to be carried downstream to fresh troubles.

And, at the background of all this, the wrong note played by the Tories in the human rights campaign and in the confrontation policy will sound still more clearly.

BCP DAILY CALLS FOR SPACE COOPERATION AND DETENTE

AU030847 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Aug (BTA)—"Bulgaria is striving for a just and reasonable settlement of the international questions related to using space on the basis of the key principles of the current international relations," said Jurist Emil Konstantinov in today's "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" article.

The author emphasizes the space cooperation is as complex and contradictory as is the cooperation in the international relations. The international space cooperation depends on the state of the political relations among states. That is why, notwithstanding the successes and the advance made in this cooperation this sphere remains a field of political and ideological struggle, he underlines.

In the article it is stressed that some authoritative circles in the imperialist states are seeking to use space for aims having nothing in common with equitable cooperation and detente. It is noted that at remote research of the earth the states' sovereign rights on the natural resources, a point the United States and some other Western states are declaring themselves against, are to be regarded [as received].

The author dwells also on the question related to the direct TV transmissions by satellites which can be received directly by TV sets. "Broadcasting such transmissions without the consent of the state concerned could be turned into a serious threat to its security and sovereignty, especially in case the transmissions are of a hostile nature, propagate ideas alien to peace and humanity, and are contradictory to the moral norms and concepts of the country concerned, the author writes further.

Noting that the United States and some of their allies insist on ensuring the so-called "liberty" of the direct TV transmissions carried from space, the author emphasizes that such an idea is not only alien to the majority of states but is also contradictory to the elementary norms in the current international relations.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

AU011558 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Irreconcilability and Strict Control"]

[Text] The diligence of the Bulgarian people is proverbial. They are loyal to this qualification of their's even today when they are building a new life, changing the appearance of the socialist motherland and enriching the life of the people. Thus, it is not accidental that at the 12th BCP Congress Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that within the past 10-year period we have built a second and new Bulgaria. This success incorporates the vital strength of our social order and dynamics with which our country is confidently marching to its future.

These are not words of idle self-satisfaction due to the increase of the country's basic funds from 33 billion leva in 1970 to 77 billion by the end of 1980. The national income increased 24 billion leva during the Seventh 5-Year Plan as compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan. As a result of these successes we achieved our prosperity and consistent satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the working people. This principle is a component of the social policy of our country and its care for man.

At home, the people are the only masters of the results of their labor and of the assets created by them. That is why it is everyone's obligation to protect and multiply the national asset. The new economic mechanism has confirmed itself within the past few years as a rational approach toward restricting squandering.

The great majority of the people are honest, selfless and diligent. However, there still are unscrupulous citizens trying to obtain unearned incomes and favors at the expense of the state. Squandering and criminal negligence have been allowed to occur in many places, at construction projects and in the fields.

The trend toward economic crimes in some of the basic economic branches of trade, agriclture, forests industry and industry is alarming.

What are the causes for this phenomenon which is so alien to our socialist reality and morale? First of all, they are due to some people's poor management, low consciousness and lack of responsibility regarding their needs. Last but not least they are also due to insufficient and inefficient control and to public tolerance toward violators.

Some cases are more than obvious. They are examples of dull vigilance, carelessness, amazing confidence and a lack of economic foresight. A responsible person in the national permanent exhibition at the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress misappropriated 108,000 leva by means of 1,000 fabricated documents in spite of 4 financial checks carried out by the internal department's control organs! At the heavy machinebuilding combine in Radomir there were more than 1.6 million leva "assessed" for construction activity that was never carried out at all. RABOTNICHESKO DELO has recently published a report about the chiefs of some storehouses, storekeepers and suppliers from "the wholesale sector" and "foods sector" in Plovdiv who openly used trucks to misappropriate goods.

Such cases simply indicate a falsely understood tolerance or plain shortsightedness. Economic managers in many places consider themselves more responsible for fulfilling production plans than for protecting public assets though both are related. Results of the departmental control are five to seven times lower than the results carried out by the state control organs. There are cases of auditors receiving bribes and thus becoming party to economic crimes.

It is true that the state control organs, the prosecution office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are constantly perfecting their work in uncovering economic crimes. The number of uncovered cases has increased by 56 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. True successes in this respect can be achieved, however, if a broader struggle is waged, and if the roots of this phenomenon are cut off in the very beginning by taking into account the social factors, the dynamics of the interests, the needs and degree of intelligence and so forth.

The educational work in the worker collectives for protecting socialist property is still insufficient. The specialized councils for preventive activity established at the enterprises and departments exist sometimes just in a formal sense. The responsibility of certain economic leaders has been downgraded.

Strict order must be introduced in the shops, departments and everywhere to eliminate these shortcomings in working plots. Each collective must establish in itself an approach toward violators. The role of public control and of the warnings forwarded by the working people must be decisively intensified, and new forms of moral sanction in this respect must be found. A new control system must be created that should not be influenced by departmental interests but should be coordinated with preventive activity at all levels. The punishments for squandering, misappropriation and economic incompetence must be increased so that their strictness makes everyone who is careless and irresponsible respect the law.

The role of the party organs and organizations as guiding teams in organizing more effective control, educating the masses and making the worker collectives absolute masters of socialist property must be decisively increased.

During the stage of building a mature socialist society in our country, the protection of people's property is acquiring a particular political and ideological significance. It becomes not only a social and moral issue but also a strategic one, because the results of our work and of our future successes depend to a great extent on them. The high awareness of our people and their moral purity and diligence are a guarantee for this. That is why an uncompromising irreconcilability must be displayed against those who are encroaching upon socialist property and the moral principles of our society. A constant, systematic and consistent struggle against them and against any manifestations of tolerance and apathy must be waged!

POLISH HUNGER MARCHES REPORTED, CRITICIZED

'Solidarity Provocation'

LD031300 Prague CTK in English 1148 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (CETEKA correspondent)--Some sixty lorries, fifty buses, several dozen utility vehicles and taxi cabs drove in the centre of Warsaw today, in another provocation of the "Solidarity" trade union Mazowsze organization.

They were joined by several ambulance cars, which is unprecedented and in stark contravention of Polish laws.

This new pressure action, disrupting order and transport in the city, was to gain abolition of cuts in meat rations. The rations had been cut by about one-fifth because of failure of private farmers to meet their supply targets.

The action had not been cancelled despite the Polish Government Presidium decisions on Saturday providing for measures to overcome the acute food shortage and secure social calm.

'Provocative' Rally

LD031806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Correspondent Frantisek Sojka report from Warsaw]

[Text] This morning hundreds of trucks, taxis, ambulances, heavy trucks and so on, their lights switched on and horns hooting, drove around the city. This continued until midday or, to be more precise, the protest rally was to finish after 2 hours but in fact traffic in some of the largest thoroughfares is still being disrupted. A short while ago I returned from Marszalkowska Street where, at the intersection with Jerozolimskie Aleje, a number of buses decorated with the state flags and covered with posters were, and still are, at a standstill; in the opposite direction there is a string of trucks and buses. Quite obviously they want to proceed in the direction of the PZPR Central Committee [headquarters]. However they are prevented by a cordon of Polish security and by several of its cars standing at the crossroads. Solidarity, determined to continue the provocative drive in front of the buildings of the Central Committee and the government, is keeping all buses and trucks in constant readiness.

Meanwhile, thousands of people, tensely waiting for the further development of events, have gathered in the area of Marszalkowska Street and Jerozolimskie Aleje in the city center.

There is no need to emphasize the danger arising from this rapidly swelling gathering of people.

An increasing number of facts, including similar actions organized recently by Solidarity in other Polish cities, proves that such demonstrations and stirring up of disturbances are designed to serve Solidarity as a tool of pressure on the government to give in to its economic and political demands. The tension maintained in the capital must be seen also in the direct context of today's talks between Solidarity leaders and government representatives which were interrupted and which are to continue in the next few days.

According to the latest information of Polish radio, a strike alert has been declared by hundreds of enterprises in various parts of Poland.

Solidarity Sows Chaos

LD040904 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] As you already know from our previous news bulletins, a demonstration organized by Solidarity took place in Warsaw yesterday. Lines of trucks and buses were still standing late last night on the busiest crossroads in Warsaw where they were blocking the traffic. I asked Frantisek Sojka, our permanent correspondent in Warsaw, to give us the latest information:

[Begin recording] The few hundred meter-long string of vehicles will remain, following a decision by the gentlemen from Solidarity, at the junction of Marszalkowska Street and Jerozolimskie Aleje until tomorrow when a 2-hour warning strike is to take place in Warsaw. This was their answer to the city authorities' proposal for the vehicles to continue to move on up Marszalkowska Street. However, organizers of the action demand to be allowed to demonstrate in front of the building of the PZPR Central Committee and the building of the government.

Last night, in an interview on Polish television, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy premier, who attended talks with the leaders of Solidarity, appealed to the public for order and prudence. These talks were interrupted and adjourned until Thursday. The deputy premier also expressed concern about the growing wave of street demonstrations by Solidarity and stressed that such actions will not increase foodstuffs. He also pointed to the danger of the immense consequences which may stem from such actions.

However, a question remains: Who will pay for these idle buses, missing from regular routes, and trucks, missing from enterprises and building sites, together with the consumed gasoline or diesel? Gentlemen from Solidarity will certainly not. As it has been shown by the latest street demonstrations and preparations for the further wave of so-called warning strikes, they are hardly interested in an increase in production and the productivity of labor, and likewise in the improvement of the present socioeconomic situation and the situation regarding supplies. The reduction of meat rations has become only a welcome pretext for Solidarity to make further open attacks on the government and the PZPR, pretext for the dissemination of chaos and disturbance. [end recording]

Lodz 'Hunger March'

AU031352 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 81 p 6

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Political Confrontation; Lodz 'Solidarity' Arranges 'Hunger March'"]

[Text] Lodz with its population of 900,000, its streets full of people...what a peculiar working day. And there is no less a peculiar look about the city: the walls of houses plastered with leaflets and posters carrying demagogic slogans and cartoons.

Today, on 30 July, a so-called hunger march of women and children is taking place on "Solidarity's" initiative. The preparations had already started on Monday, 27 July. From that day on, convoys of trucks, vans and buses have been driving through the city every day, with all their lights on and horns blowing. They all were equipped with state banners and antistate slogans.

As was stated by the party's voivodships committee, this is a political confrontation. And its intensity is increasing from day to day. On Monday, 17 buses drove through the city; on Tuesday, 42 buses and trucks; and on Wednesday, already about 70.

The loudspeakers toward the end of the convoy blared out: Everybody go to mass on 30 July at the cathedral; from there the hunger march would set out for the national Council of Ministers.

What is actually happening in Lodz? At the PZPR'S voivodship committee premises we find only the comrades assigned duty. All the others are "in the field," in the plants, for the sole purpose of convincing the people not to take part in this march, because it would not bring more meat and food in general.

Sometime around 14 hours we hear the first report from the plants: Deplorably, the situation is such that even many PZPR members are listening to "Solidarity." A number of PZPR basic organizations have signed, together with the "Solidarity" organizations, a resolution protesting against the reduction of rations for meat and meat products.

We go out into the streets and we witness how the followers of "Solidarity" are rushing from one line to another, urging the women to take part in the march. We hear that they are doing the same in the plants.

The Council of Ministers, the party and the Government of the Polish People's Republic are undergoing difficult times. It is not only the Lodz "Solidarity" that is holding a knife to their throats. In other voivodships, too, the threat exists that the regional "Solidarity" organizations will start even sharper protest actions than the so-called hunger marches, if supplies do not improve in 3 weeks' time.

Shortly before 14 hours the Lodz Voivodship committee receives the report that the mass in the cathedral will not take place, but that "Solidarity's" "police detachments" are already assembling in the yard of "Solidarity's" headquarters. The procession is divided into individual groups of women and children, each having their "protector." In this way a feeling of tension is intentionally and artifically produced.

At 16 hours sharp the procession of several thousand people forms. The women have been handed the slogan boards, the children the flags; and everybody has received directives on what and how he is to shout as soon as they set out. And, for "safety's" sake, all the "demonstrators" are fenced by strong hawsers, perhaps in order to prevent anybody from getting near them and talking them out of their senseless undertaking. That is also why marshals, with white and red bands on their sleeves, marched later on both sides of the street, the entire length of the procession. At their sides and in front of the marching people, others were running around, equipped with short-wave transmitters, megaphones, and radio equipment which would be the envy even of the Polish SVAZARM (a union for the regions' self-defense). And the march was headed by a whole convoy of automobiles, including first-aid vehicles.

As soon as the women and children set out, we could read above their heads: "Arise all of you who are suffering hunger..." The initial quiet was replaced by a melancholy religious song; the march had turned into a religious procession.

At this moment it is appropriate to ask: Where are all the promises made by the Rural "Solidarity", that as soon as it was registered, Poland would allegedly have an abundance of foodstuffs, and even enough for export? In reality we can attest to a considerable drop in the procurement of meat and other agricultural produce. In fact, there is no great lack of foodstuffs in Poland. But they can be obtained only on the free markets and for speculation prices, meaning that there could be enough to improve supplies to the everyday retail market. However, those who are at the back of such provocations as the one that took place in Lodz on Thursday are undoubtedly concerned with quite a different kind of situation....

Forces Interested In Crisis

AU031245 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 1 Aug 81 p 5

[Josef Vesely commentary in the column "Commentary of the Week": "Poland in the Focus of Attention"]

[Text] The Thursday and Friday sessions of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic; the so-called "hunger marches," organized by the antisocialist forces that are manipulating the Solidarity trade union organization and "holding a knife to the throat" of the government in the current explosive situation on the domestic market; as well as the provocative resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives, which is trying to dictate to the Polish Government and people how they should resolve their country's problems--these are some of the factors which are again focusing the attention of the world on the country of our northern neighbors.

I watched the live transmission of a part of the Polish People's Republic's Sejm session and I must confess that the dramatic problems of the Polish economy--as the deputies discussed them, as a rule in excited voices--make an oppressive impression even on a mere observer. The same can be said of the news clips of the television journal, frequently showing the desperate situation, for instance, in children's holiday camps, where the cooks are sometimes unable to serve the kids more than some meager gruel and bitter tea.

Probably in this situation in particular nothing is more important than keeping both a cool head and the ability to act. In view of the constant decline in agricultural deliveries, the PPR Government wants at least to cut down the sales of rationed meat for the time being (and the minister of agriculture pointed out in the Sejm that the individual farmers can always find something for the "black market" with its very high prices). Moreover, a basic price reform is being prepared for foodstuffs which--despite certain compensations for the weakest social strata--must necessarily lead to further sacrifices among ordinary working people. Intensive work is going on with regard to the general economic reform draft. Everybody knows that an improvement is to be expected only after years of self-denial. And what is Solidarity doing?

Its bosses have taken the cheapest, easiest and also most dangerous road--they placed in the empty hands of the desperate housewives in Lodz and other places boards with partly nonsensical, because unrealistic, and partly antistate slogans and demands, which were also provocative ("Starving People the World Over, Unite!" and so forth). On Friday TRYBUNA LUDU voiced the belief--and obviously a justified belief--that the Solidarity officials "are not concerned with calming down the situation and stabilizing the supplies"... They needed to "evoke an ostentatious campaign so that (their organization) would keep its place on the crest of the public's activity and interest; they are abusing the people's justified dissatisfaction for organizing political demonstrations."

In fact, there are forces--not only in Poland, but also abroad--that show a considerable interest in a continuation of the grave domestic-political crisis in this socialist country. This was confirmed on Thursday evening by the U.S. House of Representatives, when it approved the resolution which was commented on by Clement Zablocki, chairman of that body's Foreign Affairs Committee, as follows: It means that the United States will not remain indifferent toward all and any measures of internal pressure in Poland! By this term he meant that the White House reserves the right to appraise which measures sovereign Poland dares to carry out in its country to establish order there, and which it dares not. Accordingly, this would be followed either by an American "punishment" or a "reward." The TASS commentator recalls in this connection that, under these conditions, another statement made by the House of Representatives must be appraised as most hypocritical: namely, that "foreign interference in Polish affairs is inadmissible." If that is so, then why does the United States not adhere to this principle?

We in Socialist Czechoslovakia are sincerely interested in the developments in Poland for completely different reasons. We are logically interested in the PZPR and People's Poland finding a socialist way out of the crisis that has been created as a result of deformations of socialism.

U.S., NATO DISAGREE ON AIMS OF TRADE WITH USSR

AU031545 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jul 81 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Notes": "Trade as a Weapon"]

[Text] The attempts by representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex to ensure a free hand for its policy of enhancing international tension also in the coming years take various forms. For instance, Washington refuses to reconcile itself to the fact that the West European NATO member states' views on trade with the Soviet Union differ from the views which the United States has been foisting on them these several years. A few days ago Alexander Haig, U.S. Secretary of State, broached this topic. In the Senate subcommittee on international trade he attacked trade with the Soviet Union, particularly criticizing the capitalist states of Europe for continuing it. He warned against an alleged dependence on the USSR which could thus be created; and with regard to the planned construction of the USSR-West Europe gas pipeline he even seriously spoke of an American "search for alternative possibilities."

Obviously Haig's demand is part of a broader campaign, which is also spread by bourgeois propaganda. The American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, for instance, is "demanding that order be introduced" into the alleged chaos reigning, it says, between the Soviet Union and the capitalist West. It talks about some possibilities that could thus enable strategically important products to reach the USSR, but even business circles in the United States itself can scarcely believe this story today. In reality, by these steps Washington is documenting that it is persevering in its sharply anti-Soviet and anti-communist course. It is confirming its orientation toward freezing the process of international detente and wanting to expand the atmosphere of distrust also to the sphere of foreign trade. This is not a new strategy; it has failed in the past. No wonder the West European countries do not like it and are opposed to it. They see the realistic possibilities of trade with the Soviet Union in a different light than Washington--in the light of the mutual advantages of this trade.

SLOVAK PRAVDA VIEWS CURRENT MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

AU031940 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Aug 81 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "Why There Is Still No Peace; The Middle East After the Halt of 2 Weeks of Fighting in Lebanon"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] From the very moment of the cease-fire in Lebanon toward the end of last week, it was repeatedly stressed that the situation is far from calm, that the silence of weapons is fragile and uncertain. After all, it is very problematic to speak of a cease-fire, or even a truce. For instance, Israel--with the explicit agreement of the United States (according to a statement by the U.S. State Department spokesman)--is claiming the right to undertake espionage flights over Lebanese territory and is pretending to be extremely indignant when, as happened this Thursday, the Syrian antiaircraft defense put up resistance, within the framework of its tasks in the Arab security corps in Lebanon, and defended the sovereignty of Lebanese airspace.

The entire matter of the cease-fire contains, apart from all other things, what has been from the very beginning one basic erroneous initial postulate. The conflict was in fact halted on the basis of an appeal by the UN Security Council, which did not distinguish between the afflicted Palestinians and Lebanon, and the aggressive Israel.

EVERYBODY WHO APPRAISES MATTERS OBJECTIVELY AND HONESTLY CANNOT ACCEPT SUCH AN "EGALITARIAN" VIEW OF THIS CONFLICT. And if the United States, as well as its West European allies, are trying to maintain this in their diplomacy, it is in order to divert attention from the substance of the controversy and to deceive the public and create the scope for a power penetration of the Middle East.

Only a few days ago, President Ronald Reagan clearly stated, in connection with American interests in the Middle East: "IF ISRAEL WERE NOT WHERE IT IS, WE OURSELVES WOULD HAVE TO BE THERE."

Thus the representatives of the Zionist regime are and remain U.S. partners, regardless of whether they belong to Begin's Likud block or to Peres' Labor Party; and in Lebanon this applies to persons like separatist Sa'd Haddad or Bashir Gumayyal, leader of the Phalangist neofascist armed units, who has hastened to Washington for consultations on the latest situation.

What is now perhaps the greatest hindrance for the American ruling team is Begin's unwillingness to cover up the substance of his policy by political-diplomatic maneuvering. The Americans are also obviously nervous, because again this time Israel has not succeeded in liquidating the Palestine resistance movement.

At the same time, the past few days in Lebanon have shown that the Arab world has been unable to grant real assistance and protection to Lebanon and the Palestinians, due to its class-divided nature. AT THE BEIRUT PRESS CONFERENCE, YASIR 'ARAFAT, PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, CRITICALLY POINTED OUT THAT THE ARAB COUNTRIES ARE HESITATING TO USE ALL THE WEAPONS AT THEIR DISPOSAL FOR THE SAKE OF RESOLVING THE PALESTINIAN NATIONAL QUESTION--THE CRUDE OIL WEAPON, THEIR STRATEGIC VALUE, AND THEIR FINANCIAL MEANS. It is typical that in the most critical days Saudi Arabia let the United States and Western Europe know that the crude oil would flow without interruption, and for the current prices. SOME INTERESTED ARABS EVEN FAILED TO REACT TO THE PALESTINIANS' VERY SPECIFIC WARNINGS THAT AN AIR ATTACK WAS BEING PREPARED ON THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, ALTHOUGH THIS INFORMATION DESCRIBED IN DETAIL THE PLAN OF THE ENTIRE ACTION, INCLUDING THE PRECISE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AMERICANS' PARTICIPATION. Some Arab circles are engulfed in power and prestige struggles for positions in the Arab world; in this they are not particularly displeased by the U.S. presence in the area. Other circles are pretending to be very radical, but only verbally, and are manipulating their Arab brothers, whom they would not hesitate to drive to adventurism. And thus the burden of confrontation with imperialism and Zionism is frequently left to the narrow circle of countries from among the members of the Steadfastness Front and the Palestinian organizations which are subjected to what are literally exterminating actions by the Zionist and reactionary machinery that is nourished by imperialism.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE FRAGILE CEASE-FIRE IS NOT EVEN A KIND OF LONGER-LASTING TRUCE. AND THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO QUESTION OF A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE AREA IN THIS CONNECTION. In fact, the tension, uncertainty and lack of prospects greatly suit the interests of imperialism. It is trying to create an atmosphere in which the only thing that could introduce order would be a massive arrival of military forces, especially those of the United States, but if possible also those of other NATO countries in the area where a system of bases is being prepared from them.

WERE THE WEST TRULY INTERESTED IN ELIMINATING THIS HOTBED OF WAR AND IN A JUST SOLUTION ENSURING THE LEGITIMATE NATIONAL RIGHTS OF THE ARAB PEOPLE OF PALESTINE, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO RETURN HOME AND TO HAVE THEIR OWN STATE, AS WELL AS THE RIGHT OF THE INDEPENDENT AND PEACEFUL EXISTENCE OF ALL STATES IN THE AREA, IT WOULD HAVE LONG AGO RESPONDED TO THE SOVIET PROPOSAL OF CONVENING A CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE MIDEAST CRISIS WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL INTERESTED SIDES. It is a constructive proposal without any preliminary conditions, and one which also fully respects the internationally recognized position of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people and which creates realistic foundations for gradually settling the conflicts and resolving the problems in the Middle East.

BORDER GUARD KILLED DURING 'SERIOUS ATTACK'

LD031736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Aug (ADN)--A serious attack on the GDR state frontier was made last Saturday in the Heiligenstadt region. Sergeant Klause-Peter Braun was murdered as he was performing his duty to protect the GDR state frontier. The man who killed him escaped to the FRG. The GDR prosecutor-general has asked the FRG authorities to arrest and extradite the fugitive criminal.

CRITICAL PAMPHLET CIRCULATES THROUGH COUNTRY

DW031116 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Aug 81 p 16

[Text] Harsh criticism is being leveled at the GDR regime in a pamphlet now circulating in East Berlin in a sizeable number of copies at institutes of higher learning and at scientific institutes, among other places.

In the "Appeal to All Working People" the anonymous authors accuse the SED functionaries of being the "spearhead against the democratic forces in the Warsaw Pact," suppressing "the independent thinking in all spheres" and driving "thousands into the prisons and into emigration."

On the reverse page they demand as "democratic basic requirements" the "freedom of conscience, organization, speech, and meeting," among others, "freedom for all political prisoners and general amnesty" as well as "free, secret and equal elections with a free nomination of candidates."

The pamphlet in standard stationary size does not involve xerox copies or photostats; the leaves are expertly printed--a development which is unmatched in the GDR since mimeograph and printing machines are closely controlled in the GDR.

In a footnote in small print the authors declare that the pamphlet has been authored by "working people from the GDR capital. Unfortunately under the present circumstances it is impossible to introduce such ideas to a broad public without availing oneself of friendly aid from the West."

Experts, meanwhile, have doubts about this, hint at the printing of the leaflets outside the GDR.

The poor quality of the paper indicates that the pamphlet has been produced in the GDR. The announcement is aimed at misleading the State Security Service, these experts say.

Reprint of Pamphlet

DW040704 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Aug 81 p 16

[Reprint of pamphlet reported circulating in the GDR]

[Text] Appeal to All Working People

The 10th party congress is over. What is the balance sheet like?

A lot of spectacle and propaganda unprecedented since Goebbels. The rulers continue to govern and like to adopt the pose of absolute sovereigns. By the vauge promise: if you work more you will get more, too, they gloss over the fact that they will then rule more for their interests and to their advantage with our money. Their interests are not ours: they use our money to keep us ignorant; they keep us in fear by means of police and state security in order to forcibly prevent a democratic renewal. Without the latter socialism can never be put into practice.

They dig up the evil spirit of Prussian militarism again and are the spearhead against the democratic forces in the Warsaw Pact, displaying the mannerism of tutors. They suppress independent thinking in all spheres and drive thousands into silence, into prisons, and into emigration. The development in Poland shows how one can defend oneself. In our country the conditions are even more favorable. Why should we want to hunger first before we start out to change things? May everybody do his part wherever he may be. Let us crash the lid of silence and isolation.

As Rosa Luxemburg had said, no socialism without democracy. That is the demand of the day.

RADIO COMMENTS ON NATO NAVAL MANEUVERS

DW031233 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1546 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Dr Christian (Miers) commentary]

[Text] The hitherto largest naval maneuvers of the United States and its allies since World War II have begun in the Atlantic Ocean today. Announced arrogantly as Ocean Venture, this naval demonstration of the West had also triggered some political confusion. Dr Christian (Miers) comments.

Maneuvers are not held infrequently, but in this case superlatives are involved that people west of the Atlantic are quite proud of, because this formulation of the largest naval maneuvers in 35 years was chosen primarily with a view to the U.S. people who are being told every day to believe in a growing Soviet threat. The figures are really impressive--in a negative sense, of course. More correctly speaking, they are alarming. During the two months' exercises 120,000 men, 250 warships and more than 1,000 aircraft from 13 nations will be in action. The organizers have succeeded in securing also the participation of a number of Latin American states, apart from the NATO countries.

The timing of this demonstration of strength is remarkable in itself, because it takes place on the sixth anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at which the 35 participating states, including the United States, laid down the bases of peaceful and goodneighborly relations. The Soviet news agency TASS therefore rightly terms the maneuvers provocative, stating that this action planned by the Pentagon will trigger alarm and concern among the Europeans and above all among the people of those countries on the borders of which the exercises are to be held.

Actually, two NATO members, Norway and Denmark produced considerable political excitement in this respect recently. The Norwegians above all opposed the nature of Ocean Venture and refused to take part on the grounds that by these exercises which will also be held in the southern Atlantic NATO's military and political sphere of action will be inadmissibly extended. The participation of certain Latin American military dictatorships also played a role in this decision. The London newspaper GUARDIAN meanwhile has reported that even South Africa will take part. Now this decision has been modified. The Norwegians will dispatch their own units to separately held smaller-scale maneuvers in the northern Atlantic, (?because) they have been assured that Ocean Venture will be held only in the southern Atlantic, while in the northern Atlantic solely NATO itself will rattle the sabre in the so-called Ocean Venture exercises.

But these details are not so important. What is interesting is the fact that two problems come to light again. First, the repeated attempt to tacitly extend NATO's sphere of responsibility. These are aspirations which have been watched for a long time. The West Europeans are to assume more responsibility: They are to actively join in the macabre demonstrations of strength everywhere in the world and are to show their flag on all the seas.

A Western newspaper wrote recently that it should not be forgotten that many U.S. military men and politicians have but little understanding for the Europeans keeping to NATO's borders and consider this to be draft-dodging.

Given the present mood west of the Atlantic--and this is the second problem--people probably have a hard time imagining how vehemently the arms race is being opposed in several West European countries and that 70 percent of the Norwegians are for a nuclear-free zone, for instance. It is obvious that many people consider such supermaneuvers to be a provocation, given the present discussion on the initiation of a dialogue between the USSR and the United States. But it is typical for the NATO military men to argue that all this is only military routine. [Words indistinct] the lie of the threat [words indistinct] put into practice, which would mean concretely the protection of the supply routes between the continents and in the South Cape against possible Soviet attacks. All this is really very alarming and the organizers of these largest maneuvers since the end of the war must be taken seriously regarding their code--Ocean Venture means ocean risk.

HORIZONT INTERVIEWS GOETTING ON PHILIPPINES VISIT

AU031720 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 31/1981 p 4

[HORIZONT interview with Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, on his visit to the Philippines--date and place not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: As head of the GDR special mission to the inauguration of President Ferdinand Marcos, you visited the Philippines. What impressions did you get in Manila?

Gerald Goetting: Our delegation was cordially welcomed in the capital of the Republic of the Philippines, which together with the suburbs has about 6 million inhabitants. Great attention was paid to the delegation's being sent, and President Marcos and other leading figures of the country welcomed it as an expression of the successfully developing bilateral relations.

During our stay the visit of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the Philippines in December 1977 was repeatedly talked about with great respect. This state visit is still vividly remembered.

The colorful ceremony of the inauguration on 30 June 1981 left a lasting impression. It started in the early morning with the president taking the oath and the subsequent proclamation of the program for a new republic. Then Ferdinand Marcos and his wife gave a breakfast in honor of the numerous foreign delegations. Among them were the delegation of the USSR, headed by Ivan Kalin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; and special missions from the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Among the other prominent foreign figures who participated in the inauguration, were the vice presidents of the United States George Bush, and the Republic of Indonesia, Adam Malik. The ceremonies were concluded with a gala dinner which was accompanied by an artistic program.

Beyond the official program, our delegation had an opportunity to get an insight into the progressive traditions and great cultural heritage of the Philippine people. The visit to the national museum in Manila made a deep impression. We especially studied the heritage and legacy of Jose Rizal (1861-1896), the poet and pioneer of independence, who enjoys great respect as a national hero. The wreath laying at his memorial in Rizal Park, by our delegation, with military ceremonies, was widely noticed. Our republic has a special connection to Jose Rizal, who was murdered by Spanish colonail authorities in 1896, as he completed his famous noval "Noli Me Tangere" (Do Not Touch Me) in exile in Berlin in 1887. A memorial tablet in Otto-Nuschke Strasse recalls this event.

I also like to think of the cordial meeting between our delegation and the leadership of the Philippine-GDR Friendship Society in Manila. We took home with us the impression that our republic's friends on the far insular republic in Southeast Asia are actively working in the spirit of understanding among peoples and peace.

HORIZONT: What can you say about the talks with President Marcos and other leading personalities of the Philippines?

Gerald Goetting: During our stay I had an opportunity to meet the president several times. Ferdinand Marcos most cordially reciprocated the greetings and congratulations of the GDR State Council chairman on his reelection, which I conveyed. In our friendly talks he expressed his satisfaction with the fact that relations between the Philippines and the GDR have positively developed since Erich Honecker's state visit about 4 years ago. He stressed that it was time to further strengthen cooperation to mutual benefit, above all in the fields of economy and culture, and to expand parliamentary contacts. We agreed that such development of relations would be in the interest of both peoples and states and in the interest of strengthening peace and international detente.

The talks with Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo who expressed sincere thanks for the friendly greetings of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, was also characterized by an atmosphere of openmindedness. Carlos Romulo stressed that he paid very great tribute to the contacts with his colleague, and especially praised the mutual constructive cooperation within the framework of the United Nations. In his talk, too, there was agreement on the importance of the policy of peaceful coexistence for the continuation of the process of detente and on the necessity of actively contributing to safeguarding permanent peace.

HORIZONT: How do you judge the prospects of bilateral relations from the viewpoint of your visit to the Philippines?

Gerald Goetting: The official talks between the delegation and leading representatives of the country, and the results of further contacts, made it obvious that President Marcos and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines are prepared to take a foreign political course which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. In principal, this offers good prospects for deepening bilateral relations.

In the programmatic declaration at his inauguration, the president stressed the directive of securing and preserving world peace and formulated the claim of the Philippine people to implement their national interests without external interference and tutelage. He advocated developing relations of peaceful coexistence with all countries. Under this sign, I positively assess the prospects of implementing further concrete steps toward expanding bilateral relations in the time ahead of us. In this connection I first think of intensifying cooperation in the economic, cultural and finally parliamentary fields. At the same time, this is a contribution which actively counteracts the peace-threatening course of the imperialist confrontation policy, which increasingly manifests itself in Southeast Asia, too.

HONECKER EXPRESSES SYMPATHY ON IRAN'S EARTHQUAKE

AU031138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of sympathy to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

On the occasion of the tragic earthquake catastrophe in Kerman Province, I convey to you, your excellency, and the relatives of the victims of the calamity my deeply felt sympathy.

HONECKER SENDS REELECTION GREETINGS TO PCE LEADERS

LD011202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0830 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Aug (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE]. It says: "On behalf of the SED Central Committee I convey to you most cordial congratulations on your reelection as PCE secretary general. I wish you good health, creative vigor and personal well-being for your continued work in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism."

A message of congratulations to Dolores Ibrarruri, head of the PCE, says: "On your reelection as head of the PCE I convey to you on behalf of the communists of the GDR most fraternal congratulations. I wish you the best to health, creative vigor and personal well-being for your responsible work for our common cause of peace, democracy and socialism."

'WORKING CLASS COMBAT GROUPS' STRENGTH INCREASED

LD011354 Hamburg DPA in German 0820 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Aug [DPA]--According to information from East Berlin, in the just-concluded training year the GDR's paramilitary "working class combat groups" have been increased in strength and the membership age has been reduced. [Information Office West semi private FRG agency gathering information on GDR] that a large number of GDR army reservists and young SED members had been recruited to the paramilitary force at the instigation of the SED which controls the combat groups. New combat group units are said to have been set up in East Berlin and also in the GDR bezirke.

In a recent speech to combat group commanders in connection with the changes taking place in Poland, Minister of State Security Erich Mielke stressed the great importance of the combat groups in maintaining the GDR's internal security. This can be seen as a reason for increasing the combat groups' strength.

HEALTH MINISTRY CITES IMPROVEMENTS IN WORK SAFETY

LD040437 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] In the 5-year plan period that has just ended, difficulties, health hazards and conditions hindering productivity have been removed or at least reduced at more than 1.1 million work sites in the GDR. According to information released by the Ministry of Health, the number of recognized occupational diseases was reduced by eight percent in 1978. This development continued through 1979, with a further reduction of 13 percent. The Health Ministry attributed this above all to the widespread use of technologies that are conducive to work hygiene and to protective measures. These were aimed at damaging noise levels, air pollution, vibrations and heat. In the future, health hazards at work sites should continue to be reduced systematically and vigorously.

In this 5-year plan it is intended to refurbish 1.1 to 1.4 million work sites and to introduce occupationally safe methods of production on a large scale. This will remove difficulties for over 300,000 workers. There are at present 35,000 protected work sites in the GDR for those suffering from occupational diseases.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LIBERIA--Herbert Denzler, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Liberia, was received by Samuel Kanyon Doe, chairman of the People's Redemption Council of the Republic of Liberia, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Aug 81 p 2 AU]

RADIO REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATION IN WARSAW

LD032024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Talks between representatives of the Polish Government and the Solidarity trade union, which opened today, have been suspended and, according to reports, are to be resumed on Thursday. Our correspondent Laszlo Krasso reports from Warsaw:

[Begin recording] Polish radio has reported that talks between Deputy Premier Rakowski and Walesa, the chairman of Solidarity, which opened this morning, have now been suspended. Details about the talks are not yet known. The very fact of the opening of talks was an encouraging sign in view of the fact that leaders of Solidarity had rejected Rakowski's proposals for talks until yesterday evening. The discussions, which are designed to find a solution to the current, tense internal situation, are to be resumed on Thursday, according to the radio news at 1800.

While the government gave proof of its readiness for talks, the Warsaw regional organization of Solidarity organized a demonstration in the capital for this morning. Hundreds of cars, taxicabs, trucks, and buses gathered together in the streets of the capital with the aim of driving toward the building of the Council of Ministers; however, large police vans closed down the street leading to the building. At five o'clock in the afternoon it was still nearly impossible to get around the city center. The subway service at one of the busiest streets, Jerozolimakie Avenue, stopped because of the number of cars in the area. Many people who intended to travel were left waiting at the bus stops. Flags and various slogans concerned with supplies and the plans for raising prices could be seen on the vehicles taking part in the Solidarity action.

As will be recalled, certain circles of Solidarity have been organizing their actions as a result of the reduction in meat rations and poor supplies. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that the Warsaw regional organization of Solidarity is threatening to call a warning strike of transportation workers for the morning of 5 August. [end recording]

REPORT ON POZNAN FORUM STAND ON "REVISIONISTS'

LD310146 Budapest in English to Europe 1100 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] At a national conference in Poznan, the discussion forum set up beside the city party committee has urged the exclusion of revisionists from the Polish United Workers' Party.

NEPSZABADSAG: WEST USES CSCE FOR 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

LD301110 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jul (MTI)—"Another interval has started in the marathon-like Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. However, fixing the time of continuation and termination indicates that efforts have been made for adopting the final document that covers all major items of the Helsinki agreement and contributes to the further development of security and cooperation in Europe," runs a commentary on Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG.

"The Soviet Union--supported by its allies including Hungary--made several proposals of great importance to remove the key-issue of security in Europe, the convocation of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, from its deadlock. Without this the Madrid final document can be regarded [as] neither balanced nor substantial. But the prominent NATO countries refused to answer the Soviet proposals for compromises. Moreover, they claimed obviously baseless and unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union. Otherwise the NATO countries did not conceal the fact that using the meeting as means of their propaganda campaign on the pretext of human rights was prior to the security issue," emphasizes the commentary.

"The Warsaw Treaty countries delegations endeavoured to start dialogues in the spirit of the Helsinki principles, and to bring about mutually acceptable agreements in Madrid. They want to continue the work in the same spirit this autumn, too. But now and ever, it takes two to make a bargain. The business-like manner, the consideration of both parties' interest and the readiness for compromises of the Western party are also required to conclude the Madrid meeting with success and to ease international tension," concludes the NEPSZABADSAG commentary.

RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE HEARINGS

LD011444 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 1900 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Vilmos Gati commentary]

[Text] Much interest was aroused--not so much in Hungary and Europe as among Hungarians in America--by the session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held at the beginning of the week at which, within the framework of examining the administration's East European policies, Hungarian-American relations were also discussed.

The occasion for this discussion was provided by the fact that the U.S. President decided once again this year that trade relations between Hungary and the United States will be continued on the basis of the most favored nation principle. (?So that) no one should misunderstand this, it must be said that this most favored treatment by no means indicates a distinguished, advantageous status. It merely means that those countries (?which are proclaimed) as such carry out their mutual, bilateral relations with the West in accordance with this principle and they do not burden one another's goods with special, penalizing customs duties. They only employ the usual tariffs, which are called most favored, as prescribed by the Geneva Convention of more than half a century ago.

The U.S. administration pursued discriminatingly disadvantageous trade policies against Hungary over quite a long time, which not only burdened Hungarian foreign trade but also American firms affected by the transactions. One of the logical consequences of the years of coming back to earth politically was that in 1978 the policy of discrimination was stopped. Although since then the procedure is repeated each year, trade transactions between the two countries are normal.

As to why there (?are) presidential [words indistinct] and Senate debates each year, (?in order to) practice trade transactions with normal customs duties, this is a different question. Obviously it falls outside the sphere of trade. In any case, it provides an opportunity, as it did this week, for the American assistant secretary of state who deals with European affairs to express the administration's opinion regarding Hungarian-American relations--which we understand--and also regarding--but this is less understandable--the Reagan administration's general opinion on Hungary. As it is an issue of mutual economic interests, we are not happy about this. We are not even happy about statements intended as praise, such as the following made by the assistant state secretary: It is important for us to recognize that the desire to emigrate from Hungary, with due regard to the relatively high standard of living in the country and the relatively lenient internal conditions, is not great.

Indeed, we must express this view even if it appears that in this instance we in Budapest are (?bothered) by apparently the same thing as the Hungarian rightwing emigrants in America. They were deeply offended by the administration's report in the Senate because one of their greatest grievances is that neither public opinion of Hungarians in America nor even official America is curious about their opinion.

LAZAR MEETS WITH OUTGOING JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

LD031906 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Aug (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of Parliament, received for a farewell visit Shinichi Sugihara, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan, who has left Hungary at the end of his term.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON 1981 HARVEST, SMALLER YIELDS

LD032040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Summary] This year's harvest has now been completed earlier than usual. The crop in Hajdu-Bihar County is two to three quintals per hectare less than it was last year, which itself was not a good result. The crop in Vas County is not particularly good either, but the quality of wheat is of a high standard. The yield in Szolnok County is a good average result while in Szabolcs-Szatmar County the crop is slightly smaller than it was last year. Bekes County, a major producer of wheat, has had a yield nearly as good as the record results of 1980 while Gyoer-Sopron, which also had a record harvest last year, has produced substantially less this year.

FIRST SECRETARY KADAR BEGINS ANNUAL LEAVE

LD011822 Budapest MTI in English 1818 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Aug (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has begun his regular annual leave.

MAGYAR HIRLAP REPORTS LOSONCZI ENDS ANNUAL HOLIDAY

AU310901 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jul 81 p 8

[Unattributed, untitled report]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, has ended his regular annual holiday.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR--Dr Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, has received for a farewell visit Dr Nasir al-Batatinah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jul 81 p 4 AU]

INAUGURATION OF CATHOLIC ALMSHOUSE--Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, the archbishop of Esztergom, on Tuesday formally inaugurated a Catholic social almshouse bearing the name of Pope John XXIII, established in Gabor Dayka Street in the eleventh district of Budapest. The event was attended by Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs; Lajos Kelemen, deputy chairman of the Budapest City Council; and Lajos Juszt, deputy minister of health. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Jul 81 p 4 AU]

PZPR ANNOUNCES 8 AUGUST PLENARY SESSION

LD031721 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] A last minute piece of news. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has decided to convene a party plenary session on Saturday, 8 August. The session will deal with current problems and with countering the deteriorating socioeconomic situation of the country, and also with party activities following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

FURTHER ON GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE-SOLIDARITY TALKS

Communique Issued on Talks

LD031852 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Communique from Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs issued in Warsaw 3 August]

[Text] On the initiative of the government, talks were held on 3 August in Warsaw between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity. The talks were held under the joint chairmanship of Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Lech Walesa. The government side presented its stance on key economic and social issues which are connected with the current situation in the country. The Council of Ministers committee expressed profound anxiety in connection with the organizing of street demonstrations. Views were exchanged in the course of a lively discussion. The talks will be continued on Thursday, 6 August.

Talks Adjourned; No Accord

NC031506 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (AFP)--Talks about meat rationing between Solidarity and the government got off to a bad start today, according to sources close to the independent trade federation's negotiating team led by Lech Walesa.

As hundreds of trucks and buses clogged Warsaw's main thoroughfare in protest of the official move to cut back meat rations, the government was refusing to rescind the controversial decision, the sources said. The talks broke off in mid-afternoon for lunch.

The sources said that at the start of the negotiations, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, heading the government team, said he would oppose any attempt by demonstrating vehicles to mass outside the cabinet offices and Communist Party Central Committee headquarters.

Protesting drivers announced today that they would continue to block streets until the government changed its plans for a 20 percent reduction in the meat ration, but police cars prevented them from driving past the Central Committee office.

The sources added that Solidarity was prepared to make concessions on food price hikes planned by the government as an anti-inflation stopgap measure, so long as they were carried out within the global framework of economic reform based on autonomy and self-management of businesses.

The talks between Solidarity and the government were later adjourned until Thursday, sources close to the union delegation said.

The two sides adjourned without reaching any agreement, the sources added.

A union source said the adjournment did not mean that there had been any breakdown in negotiations. The source said Solidarity's Presidium would meet in emergency session, probably tonight, in view of the situation in Warsaw where thousands of demonstrators have pledged to remain on the streets until the government backs down on its intention to cut the meat ration. Lorries and buses were still blocking Warsaw's Marszalkowska Avenue.

Rakowski Interview After Talks

LD032154 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2020 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Interview granted by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski to unidentified announcer following 3 August talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] This is another of your meetings with television viewers and it is difficult to ask how you feel, but perhaps I will.

[Answer] Today I feel so-so. To begin with I had a hard day because I had talks with the KKP Presidium. Those talks are never easy, which is understandable. Also the situation at home, which has been developing over the past few days, does not make me feel too good. Naturally, I have been trying to be an optimist--and I know that I should be, like the majority of my compatriots despite the difficulties which we are experiencing. In any case you found me not in the best of spirits.

[Question] What were the main topics of the talks, and how did they come about?

[Answer] It happened this way: Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski recognized that in view of the situation--I think we will talk about it later--the government should present to the National Commission, and to the entire Solidarity, and in fact through the National Commission to the entire public, its stance and assessment of the political and economic situation which is developing in our country.

In this connection I approached, a few days ago, the Presidium of the National Commission with the request that it should accept our invitation. After some difficulties this invitation was accepted and in this way today we had had a meeting in Warsaw. The meeting lasted until late afternoon, or rather, until early afternoon.

[Question] What were the main issues raised at today's meeting?

[Answer] The main issues of our talks were as follows: First of all, I presented our assessment and the govenment's program of action: This was done not only by myself but also by my colleagues--members of the commission. The program of action put forward by the government concerns all the issues which today are most essential for our nation. We presented our intentions, the objectives we hope to attain in the next few weeks and months. After presenting our point of view, which also covered our appraisal of the action undertaken by the Solidarity leadership, we took part in a discussion which was very lively and vigorous. I do not want to give an account of this discussion, because we jointly adopted a decision to continue our talks on Thursday, that is, in 3 days. The Solidarity leaders have put forward several--seven in all--demands, seven proposals which we will answer on Thursday. Our replies will be either positive or negative.

But, you see in point of fact--although this meeting was very important--it constituted neither the most important matter for the country, I think, nor for the millions of our people.

Undoubtedly, the most important issue is the supply situation in the country, especially with regard to prime commodities and in particular foodstuffs and, above all, meat and meat produce.

It is common knowledge that the situation in this respect is very difficult. In fact, it is extremely bad altogether, and I would like once more to take this opportunity and again state--I do not know how necessary it is to repeat this--but I wish to state most solemnly that there simply are no great stocks available in reserve; the government has no reserves of any kind. All that is being produced is shared among the people. Because this year the output of meat will be one-fifth--I repeat, one-fifth--less than it was last year, it is clear that the quantities of meat allocated under the rationing card system had to be reduced for August.

In my opinion the government did the right thing and acted honestly. It had another alternative: It could have chosen to supply to the market only what was available and then state that that was all that could be provided. The head of the government decided that the nation simply must be told clearly the facts of the situation through the reduction--unfortunate as it was, but nevertheless necessary--of the amount of meat rations fixed in the initial phase when the rationing system was introduced.

In this respect there is one more thing that ought to be noted, and a very important matter too: Poland imports a vast quantity of meat, but if the government were to meet the requirements for meat in accordance with the norms of rations which were in force as recently as July, it would have to import an additional quantity amounting to some tens of thousands of tons. At the same time, it is worth noting that because Poland is importing ever increasing amounts of meat, world meat prices are rising. In Europe, whereas a month ago, let us say, it was possible to buy a ton of meat for $1,600, today the asking price is $2,600.

[Question] Only us?

[Answer] Yes, because we are the only large meat importer, thus the operation was necessary. It is very unpleasant for the population, very difficult because we know that there are a number of professions in Poland which require a certain level of calories, but there are none, simply none. We do not produce meat, thus all demands for an increase in quantity are impossible to realize. In other words, we must understand, and I would ask the viewers to do so, that such is the situation today; we must weather the situation.

[Question] At the same time views are being circulaed about some stocks that the government is hiding.

[Answer] What stocks? Every state should have emergency stock in case of some natural disaster, events which no one would like to experience, such as war. The circumstances are that even the emergency reserves have been reduced. The rumors of hidden stocks are simply not true. Unfortunately, the view prevails despite the fact that Solidarity too, or to be precise, Solidarity's leadership, stated that there are no fully stocked stores. Here I would like to add that if in a store there is--shall we say, I do not know the size of stores--but let us assume 1,000 tons of meat, this does not mean that there is plenty of meat. Vacationees daily consume 1,000 tons of meat. It seems to me that I should simply say, or state, that we realize perfectly well how difficult and hard life has become for the average compatriot. We know about it, we know that it has become a cruel drudgery.

But there is no immediate way out of this. In order for the situation in Poland--both in the sphere of supplies of food, and of everyday consumer items--to improve, it is necessary to set in motion the driving force, in the direction of stepping up production. Look, there's no other way out. Look, we can pass thousands more resolutions and protest in different ways. Note that while these protests often take up lots of production time, they will increase neither the amount of meat nor the quantity of consumer goods.

[Question] Mr Deputy Premier, was mention made during today's talks of the demonstration in Warsaw?

[Answer] Yes, but above all I would like perhaps to begin the answer to this question from the other demonstrations; namely, that which was then one of the causes, or rather it was one of the main reasons for which we wanted to talk with the KKP Presidium. We have had in Poland, for several days, a completely new political situation.

Please bear in mind the facts which justify my opinion: Not not long ago the Ninth PZPR Congress ended. The congress was highly democratic. Authorities were elected in a democratic way; the whole of Poland watched how discussions were held during this congress. The course of this congress strengthened the position of Poland on the international arena. At this moment, since it showed that the PZPR really is treating seriously the need to take the path of socialist revewal, is treating seriously the reconstruction of different kinds of structures which had undergone as it were--or they got worn down, you could define it so they lost their force or their positive value.

Moreover, at this congress a program was passed. This program had been discussed; fragments of it had been discussed for months. This program was also discussed at the congress. To this must be added our report, the government report on the condition of the Polish economy, and the proposals for emerging from the crisis. These proposals were unanimously adopted at the last session of the Sejm. Thus the entire Polish community received a package, simply, of proposals which ought to satisfly public opinion.

Of course, these proposals did not improve anything in the shops. One of the reasons why things do not improve in the shops is speculation. We are criticized for not fighting speculation strongly enough--I see you are writing this down. Perhaps we are not fighting speculation strongly enough, although we are announcing that we are undertaking emergency steps in this sphere and will use emergency means. Or to put it simply and using the Warsaw dialect, we shall chase the speculators, but the existence of speculation is dictated most of all by economic laws. Older people remember that in Poland during the German occupation people were sent to Oswiecim or were shot for trading in meat. In spite of this the black market continued to exist.

It is not, on the other hand, a question of punishment. Anyway, if we take this path of punishment, I am afraid many ardent democrats will complain that this destroys democracy--but let us leave them aside because I do not think that they will represent a popular point of view. In any case we can reduce the speculation in a visible way only by increasing production.

But I would like to return now to the ninth congress. A whole package of proposals has been adopted, a program has been adopted, and as far as I know, following the congress, hope increased in many spheres of Polish society that we would go forward. One step, two steps, which will begin to extricate our country out of this crisis in which it has found itself because of certain errors, errors of which we have spoken dozens of times, and dozens of times we admitted that such errors had been made.

And what happens next? Of course the food situation as we all know is bad, lines are monstrous, life is unprecedentedly difficult. In answer to it all we are meeting this situation with a new form of protest; namely, for 1 week the country has found itself in a phase of street demonstrations.

This is a new phenomenon and certain political conclusions have to be drawn from it. First of all, it is necessary to note that in the last 11 months--that is, from August 1980, all forms of protest that occurred in Poland, whether justified or unjustified, were confined to the boundaries of work places or universities. This certainly has been a very profitable phenomenon. Why was it profitable? Above all, because street demonstrations have their specific features.

They arouse tremendous emotions and intensify aggressiveness.

If someone at the same time throws in a few slogans, for example: One of the reporters of SZTANDAR MLODYCH produced a whole series of excellent photographs taking during the Lodz demonstration. This demonstration was spiced from time to time with such slogans as "We Want To Eat", "Hunger", or the picture of a child who looked as if he had just survived typhoid or like a child from somewhere in Africa where there had been a drought for several years, then naturally tricks of this kind--it is impossible to call them anything else--appeal to the emotional instincts of people and cause them to be angry.

I will not go as far as to mention the fact that in Poland there is no problem of a famine; the problem lies in the difficulties connected with obtaining the proper amount of food with sufficient calories for human beings. So far nobody in Poland is collapsing in the streets because of starvation. This is simply ordinary demogogy.

I say this openly because I also looked carefully at the people who were carrying the posters with slogans "We Want To Eat" and mentioning hunger. However, it is clear that if, for instance, the agricultural output continues to decline, then, at a certain point, we indeed may be threatened by starvation. If we do not change the prices of bread and bread is going to be fed to pigs, then indeed there may not be enough bread to go around. Inthe absence of one such basic foodstuff a famine may even begin.

But today there is no famine in Poland and so I will say openly that I was very concerned, so to speak, about what I saw in those photographs, because after all, I wasn't born yesterday and I know that this was a well prepared action. And so on action of this kind, like the demonstration in Lodz, has already been copied in a dozen or so towns in Poland, and other demonstrations of this kind are being announced. In other words, Poland is at present being hoisted to its feet, I would say, and people are being involved in street demonstrations which will bring no improvement of any kind, but may cause situations in which any small spark could lead to an explosion which nobody will be capable of controlling. Therefore, the question arises: What is this all done for? One could, after all, imagine other forms of protest, although even that I would regard as unjustified, because it is altogether ridiculous to accuse us, for instance, of wanting to [words indistinct].

There is, for example, an accusation that the government is hoarding foodstuffs because it wants to bring the nation to its knees, that the government has a program for the biological destruction of the nation. Can you possibly imagine that the government, which is working in extremely difficult conditions, which is fighting to win trust and to keep this trust, daily arrives at work--the premier or myself, or other colleagues of mine--and sits down to consider how we can tighten the noose round our necks even more? After all, it is our greatest aspiration to ensure that the food situation and the situation in general and everyday life in Poland should improve. What other aim could I possibly have? What else, after all? I simply want to be respected by people, I want to gain recognition, and the same is wished for Premier Jaruzelski and the whole government. We are doing our very best to make things function, but things are not functioning and the reason for this is to be found in the fact that production has fallen, because the free Saturdays which, it was said, were going to be worked off, have not been worked off. When the discussion was in progress on the subject of the recognition of rural Solidarity, it was said that as soon as Rural Solidarity was recognized, Poland would become a land flowing with milk and honey. Where is this milk and honey?

Well, street demonstrations constitute a very dangerous phenomenon; they destabilize the political situation in the country, and besides, they make a dreadful impression throughout the world.

Indeed, yesterday I was listening to the television news; opinions from the press were quoted. From the FRG, BONNER RUNDSHCAU, among others, was quoted. I know this paper; this is a Christian Democratic paper, hostile to us. Well, this hostile Christian Democratic paper sermonized to Poles, right? They said: Get down to work, don't strike.

And that's not all, for it must be added that these demonstrations which took place in different towns in Poland are the harbinger of further actions which will grow into strikes. In other words, we shall now experience--if this wave is not stopped, if our fellow countrymen and citizens do not understand that there is no sense in it at all--then we shall move into a stage of successive shocks. I don't know whether the point is to celebrate in this way the anniversary of the signing of the agreements, for we are just now in the month at the end of which those agreements were signed. I'm just looking in case....

[Interviewer interrupts] Please, please. But Mr Premier, [as heard] at the basis of these demonstrations, as many of their participants state, there is, apart from the fact that they are really organized, there is an authentic dissatisfaction. Simply speaking, the troubles of everyday life were really raised there, and at the same time Solidarity, organizing itself, states that it is simply necessary to give them some organized form so that they should not become wildcat demonstrations.

[Answer] Perhaps if Solidarity has such great influence--and I think it has--it could begin channeling public feeling not in this way, but from another side. For example, it is possible, through your factory organization, simply to explain to your members--which is often the majority of the work force--that a difficult situation exists and we ask you to be patient, especially as we provide a great deal of information to the leaders of Solidarity concerning the real situation in the country. This is my first observation.

The second is this. You say that a certain dissatisfaction has authentic foundations, but of course. After all, I said that already, and I can repeat it; after all, it is well known that it's like that, that the women of Lodz, well, have a difficult life. Certainly one should not wish that such a life should last a long time, right? We know about this. I also know--after all, I deal with normal people--how great the vexation is when one must stand in line often for hours, for many hours. We understand all this, but after all, the problem rests in the fact that the country, our nation, has found itself in a difficult situation. I'm returning to this once again. There were mistakes, there were mistakes, but after all the fact is that it is not the government that is striking for trifling matters. For that's what it's like in Poland. I said this at the congress, I can repeat it: Poland is becoming a country where soon someone will go on strike if he has bought shoes that are too tight. I have said it before and I shall say it again: It is obvious that the strikes and demonstrations are consuming a lot of time. We are complaining about shortages of gasoline, shortages of car batteries and tires. I beg your pardon, but what about all these beautiful [gwiazdziste] rallies which are held at the moment--who is paying for the gasoline? Out of whose pocket does this flow--from the pocket of the government or the pocket of the nation? And what does the government have apart from its salary and worries? If in our activity as a government there are weaknesses--and there are, because one cannot immediately change people, one cannot immediately change the way people think. I have said this before and I shall say it again. For instance the question of reducing the numbers of those working in administration: Yes, we shall reduce them, but what does administration mean? It means every single human being, with children, with families, who live in a community--are we supposed to kick them out just like that? Let him look for work, or perhaps one ought to find work for him--what kind of socialist system would it be if we turned our backs on people?

All right. There are many weaknesses in our work; there simply must be weaknesses in this kind of situation. I repeated this many times at various meetings and I shall repeat this in public: If we do manage to keep the course, the course which we have been implementing for 11 months, if the line of accord manages to hold, even then the reconstruction of the thinking of all Poles, not just my own thinking, will take many years.

We shall need many years to shape anew these everyday forms of living together. The law needs to be changed, for instance. The government of Jaruzelski has accomplished a great deal as regards construction of the legal foundations to what we call the socialist renewal.

I understand that people are impatient, but this impatience has to be placed in a wide perspective of time, otherwise it simply cannot be done. Someone once told me that the Hungarians took 10 years to reconstruct the way of thinking of their technological cadres, yet here I often see incredible impatience: things must be different at once, there must be change at once. No, there will be no immediate change.

Returning to the issue of food. We know that a difficult period in agriculture is ending. We know, more or less, what we shall harvest this year. We shall harvest more than last year, if, of course, we are not hampered too much by the weather. We can get out of this trough, but I swear theat we are not going to get out by constant demonstrations or rallies. We shall lose time, we shall introduce disruption to factories—we shall simply destroy our state, destroy it bit by bit, the state which cost so much, and for which we had to pay such a high price before we regained it.

We can very well take that road, but in the end who is going to feel concern for us? Who is going to show understanding? So if, after looking at street demonstrations today, you ask me how I feel, I tell you honestly that at the start I pretended, because I do not feel good, because there were so many months of work to protect the line of accord, to find new forms of coexistence, and now everything is to be wasted because somebody deemed it necessary to organize mass street demonstrations when one spark would be sufficient to set fire to it all, when someone's nerves snap. And what will happen then?

[Question] I understand that it is difficult for you, at this stage of talks with the KKP, to discuss how they are going, but I would like to ask you: What was the most difficult problem?

[Answer] There were many problems. Mainly, however, I was interested in the demonstrations. One of the topics of the talks was the situation created today in Warsaw at noon. To tell you the truth, I had a secret hope that our guests would make efforts to end the demonstration in a way which would not create particularly dangerous consequences. While we are now talking this unhappy situation continues. Everybody knows what it is all about because it was seen on television. However, perhaps I should make things perfectly clear: The problem was that the state leadership, the government, taking into consideration various emotions and the sparks which could appear, decided that two buildings should be protected: the building of the Central Committee and the building of the Council of Ministers. Thus it was proposed that the demonstration, since it was taking place, should pass along Marszalkowska and Pulawska Streets. Unfortunately, the organizers of the demonstration did not want to use the route but only wanted to turn left, in front of the Central Committee building. I wish that they always wanted to turn left, not only in the case when the building is concerned.

Now, this is not a show of resistance or strength, for every state, every administration authority in the world marks the route for marches. Why suddenly now has it has been considered that the decision should be undermined in any possible way, and the proposed route was rejected? The question now arises: because of that should a serious conflict take place in Poland? Why, I ask; what is the aim of it? I must ask these questions. Looking at what is going on at the intersection of Aleue Jerozolimskie and Marszalkowska Street, I think that the organizers of the action are acting very inconsiderately. If they wished to demonstrate their aversion to or disagreement with the existing food situation, then the demonstration in itself is an important fact, and not the route. If someone proposed to let them go to Powazki or Brudno, I can understand that they would ask to be allowed to march through the city. But Marszalkowska and Pulawska streets are typical streets, so why not? This is not the course which should be selected. I do not think the route is important. It is the demonstration of dissatisfaction which is important.

I repeat again that this discontent has frequently been justified.

Only let us remember that the most precious asset is to be found in our state. The most precious asset lies in the fact that for the last 36 years we have developed in peace, that we have borders which are safeguarded, that on none of our borders is there a flame of danger. Poles are simply free of concern for the integrity of the territory of their country. And should we now, through actions of this kind, reach a point at which there begins some kind of trouble in Europe? After all, this is a large nation of 35 million people in the heart of Europe; every move here is observed by everybody. Every thoughtless move here could lead to conflicts. Should we become the cause of some more serious tension in Europe merely because someone has taken it into his head to stage demonstrations in the streets, to stage domonstrations often for justified reasons but, after all--I repeat--when these demonstrations will not improve the situation? What is it all about? I do not know. Perhaps I belong to the fuddy-duddies, perhaps my generation in no longer able to understand the next generation, which perhaps wishes to experience an adventure? What kind of adventure?

[Question] What sort of possibilities for a solution of the situation that is currently existing in Warsaw do you see? What do you foresee?

[Answer] Well, I find it difficult to answer this question because I do not know the degree of persistence of the organizers of that action. Perhaps it will be defused spontaneously or by itself; yet voices have also been heard calling for sticking things out, for standing fast until some result is achieved. There seems to be hovering above some of the organizers of this action some kind of an idea that they must show their strength on this occasion. I would like to say that we are not showing our strength, we are simply acting in the interest of order in the state and this is why we have decided to protect these two buildings. And this is our sacred right and our duty. What would the world say if we had failed to do so?

However, your question brings me to the final conclusion--after all we have been talking for a long time, well over half an hour. I, too, would like the situation to improve in Poland as quickly as possible. I would like these accursed lines to disappear. Sometimes, I swear, I am ashamed to show my face in the streets. Most people know me by sight and on the whole know who I am. I am simply afraid of hearing an epithet to which I would not be able to answer because I know that standing in line is hell. [words indistinct]

Altogether I would very much like to reach the moment when it will no longer be necessary to witness those lines but I simply beg all my countrymen who are looking at Poland with their eyes wide open, who maintain common sense--and there are very many of them--I beg all those numerous people who keep writing to me, I beg Polish women, all the women who work so hard in this daily existence of ours, to understand that really and truly the road to the improvement of the situation does not lead through demonstrations in the streets. Nothing good can come out of it, not a single extra kilogram of meat will be produced. We simply do not need to be forced into constant, daily concern for the provision of more goods. How can this be? I simply do not know what words to use, what adjurations to employ. Perhaps what I have said already has been, to some extent, unnecessary in the sense that someone would turn off the television set with the words: What the hell is he babbling about again? But words are the weapons one uses to convince one's countrymen, the people one talks to, that this is the wrong path to choose. I would simply like everybody to show, particularly during these days because this undoubtedly is a period of great tension, the maximum self-control. This can only help us; that is, it will help us all including those women in Lodz who pushed the carriages holding the little children. It will help them.

[Question] One of the words, these adjurations about which you spoke a while ago, is the word partnership. You have been trying to introduce it into our political and social life--partnership between the government and the trade unions.

[Answer] Well, you have probably noticed that I drew a heavy sigh because during the nearly 6 months of my term in the government I have had, naturally, various experiences, some good and some bad. It could not be otherwise, although I would like to say that among the positive experiences one should, undoubtedly, place the fact that in the last few months our relations with the leaders of Solidarity, more or less, were beginning to develop in a routine fashion. In other words, there were various meetings, exchanges of opinions and one could have cherished a hope that this spirit of partnership, this concept of partnership would develop further. Today, I can frankly say that I am more pessimistic on this subject; I would regard it as the greatest defeat of my life if I were to lose faith in the possibility of achieving this partnership. Such a danger exists.

But then, you see, I simply believe in the widsom of the majority of Poles, in the wise parents, in the wisdom of Poles of that generation which survived World War II [words indistinct] and I also believe in the wisdom of the majority of the young people in Poland. I have already made a great many critical remarks about the demonstrations; this might be interpreted to mean that I am extremely displeased by those who took part in those street demonstrations. I am rather discontented because, simply, that natural and well-justified dissatisfaction has been turned into action. In other words, the demonstrations have been organized; because if one watches our people, and here one can have a good observation point [words indistinct] one must say that the majority of our nation has shown an amazing maturity and calm as well as prudence. In fact this is our only hope with regard to these street demonstrations--that although in themselves they are very dangerous or carry with them a considerable threat, that prudent majority, it is to be hoped, will not join in any action which might jeopardize our country's internal law and order. Moreover, I simply believe that this enormous, prudent, wise and sensible majority will adopt a negative attitude to people--of whom some exist in every society--who, on such occasions, are too rash, who are apt, so to speak, simply to stick out their tongues at the authorities, or even at those calm people who are ready to act violently, start some trouble which after all we witness fairly frequently in the streets of our towns. Please, believe me [words indistinct] I would like the wisdom of our nation to win again at such a critical moment because, I repeat, this is a very critical moment for our nation. And what I say truly has nothing to do with raising a bogey or with any threats, not at all. Anybody who has studied at a secondary school, at university or at a vocational training center the history of social movements and all about the features of street demonstrations knows where they can end. Well, I think that at this point we can perhaps conclude our conversation.

[Question] One more brief question. Can we count on more extensive information from you after the next stage of talks is completed?

[Answer] I will do my best. My reticence is caused by the fact that I do not wish to place our partners in an awkward situation, so to speak. I would not like to discuss in detail issues which have been raised or statements that have been made during the discussions because this would be, on my part, undermining the principle of partnership. I want to be, to the very end, as orderly and honest in these matters as possible.

[Question] But after the completion of the talks you will be able to say more?

[Answer] After the completion of the talks, I think that we will have to inform the public. Besides, we always do so. And then I can add, by the way, that our press reports a good deal of information about Solidarity and all that concerns it, so that the public is aware and informed; perhaps, even, on some occasions some people are tired of all that information about the trade unions that finds its way to the press. Anyway, I think and believe that we might meet again in the future, but in a situation in which these demonstrations will belong to memory only, to memories which we shall regard not as the most joyous ones, but as ones we will be happy to have behind us.

Walesa, Press Spokesman Comment

LD032326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2203 GMT 3 Aug 81

["Excerpts" from interview given by chairman of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission, Lech Walesa, and commission press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz to Warsaw Radio correspondent Andrzej Jelenski on 3 August at the headquarters of the Mazowsze region Solidarity--recorded]

[Text] [Question] I hope that what is taking place in the city center did not affect the negotiations and cause the postponement of the talks for a few days.

[Walesa] Yes, it did affect the talks, because during one of the breaks we asked the premier to indicate what the issue is and to solve the problem, as we do not see the possibility of insisting [words indistinct]. If such issues cannot be resolved, issues which do not require any expenditures, how can we talk about the issues which demand some outlays or about any demands? This really affected the end, as we saw it, of today's (talks).

[Question] Can we talk about any moments of the negotiations held today?

[Walesa] We were prepared; we had concrete proposals and the government side was not surprised. Our resolutions, although they may be a bit long and dull at times, have been read; but they ought to have prepared themselves. I don't know; there was no decision. [as heard]

[Question] But it was the government side which invited you to the talks, wasn't it?

[Walesa] The government side probably wants to take advantage of the talks in order to once again [passage indistinct].

[Question] Did you have in mind solutions concerning the rationing of meat?

[Onyszkiewicz] There was an issue here of establishing social commissions which would control the supply and production of food, the transportation of food, and so on--commissions at various levels. The point here was to equip these commissions with (?concrete powers) [passage indistinct]. There are quite a few issues [passage indistinct] for the government to appoint, for example, an agent to deal with the transportation of food of which there is quite a lot available in the United States but which apparently cannot be brought over here, allegedly because of transportation difficulties. The government, I stress, although it had reason to think that we would put forward such proposals--because, after all, they are contained in our resolutions--the government simply was not somehow prepared for us to bring up these issues in the negotiations and that is why it needs 3 days.

[Question] What about the communique? When is it to be published? There was some announcement about the communique yesterday.

[Walesa] The communique was prepared yesterday, as we more or less envisaged such a setup. We now plan and forecast certain [words indistinct].

KRASINSKI REPORTS 123-PERCENT PRICE HIKE PLAN

LD040946 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Aug (PAP)--Minister for prices, Professor Zdzislaw Krasinski met with workers of the Warszawa steel mill in Warsaw yesterday.

In order to demonstrate the need for the swift implementation of price reform, Minister Krasinski presented the dramatic situation of the Polish economy which may further deteriorate unless changes in the economy are introduced immediately. He presented the basic principles of the planned price reform of which he is the chief architect.

The minister said that today the state plans to raise prices by 123 percent but it's difficult to say whether a 150 percent raise would be enough in December. Therefore, the economic reform beginning as of January 1, 1982 and the preceding reform of retail prices are ventures that are making up one whole and are indispensable to get Poland out of the disastrous situation. The minister said that a four-stage variant of raising prices was now adopted and that compensations are planned also in four stages.

LAW, PUBLIC ORDER COMMISSION MEETS 3 AUGUST

LD032000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting of the Coordinating Commission for the consolidation of law and observance of public order was held today under the chairmanship of Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak. The meeting was devoted to the assessment of the present situation in the observance of law and order, and the growing wave of speculation. In the view of the commission, despite strenuous efforts made by the government, the state of observance of law and the principles of public order is causing considerable anxiety.

This particularly applies to the recently organized street demonstrations in which the use of ambulances, and vehicles belonging to municipal and factory services, disrupted the operation of their services. Demonstrative rule breaking, disorganizations of municipal transportation, ignoring instructions issued by the authorities, which accompany demonstrations, are creating situations which can bring incalculable consequences, and at the same time make it more difficult for the authorities to resolve existing social problems. One of the problems is the present difficult market situation, and the wave of speculation with goods in short supply, which creates particular dissatisfaction among the community and insults its sense of justice.

The commission heard a report on concrete steps made within the framework of the struggle against speculation, and accepted increased actions by the Citizens' Militia, state trade inspection and other bodies involved in the operation. The commission thinks that the operations will be even more successful when they meet with the approval of the entire community.

WARSAW DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST SHORTAGES, PRICES

Main Thoroughfare Blocked

NC031252 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (AFP)--Hundreds of trucks and buses this afternoon blocked Warsaw's main thoroughfare, Marszalkowska Avenue, and their drivers announced they were staying put until the government rescinds its decision to cut the Polish meat ration.

Talks on the 20 per cent ration cut began here today between the government and the independent trade union federation Solidarity.

The vehicles, which earlier took part in a procession protesting the country's food shortage, were held in check at an intersection by two police cars, which prevented them from again driving past Central Committee headquarters. Thousands of Poles were positioned along the avenue, and demonstrators standing on the roofs of the vehicles addressed the crowd through loud-hailers, while massive traffic jams built up in adjacent streets.

The latest demonstration began spontaneously about one hour after the end of the protest parade.

Meanwhile, another "hunger march" was scheduled for this afternoon in Wroclaw, 130 km (about 90 miles) west of Warsaw, and a one-hour warning strike is scheduled for tomorrow throughout the southern voivodship (district) of Czestochwa.

Solidarity, meanwhile, indicated early today it might be prepared to accept the reduced meat ration, providing authorities gave a firm commitment on extra meat deliveries in September.

As the vehicle demonstration continued in Warsaw this afternoon, protestors threw eggs at militia blocking the one kilometer (half mile) stretch of Marszalkowska Avenue clogged with hundreds of buses and trucks.

Solidarity spokesmen called out through megaphones to the tens of thousands of Warsaw residents in the streets, appealing for calm and blaming the egg-throwing incident on "provocateurs." Expressing support for the demonstrators, a good-humored Solidarity spokesman shouted, "Don't get angry with the provocateurs--they're just doing their job."

As government-Solidarity talks on the meat ration cuts continued after apparently getting off to a bad start, the vehicles were still refusing to budge until the government cancelled its controversial move.

Walesa Addresses Demonstrators

NC031638 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 3 Aug 81

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (AFP)--The Warsaw branch of Solidarity today ignored government warnings and began a giant "no time limit" anti-hunger demonstration in the heart of the capital, as officials of the administration and the independent trade union federation opened talks over the 20-percent cut in Poland's meat ration.

Solidarity is demanding that the cut, which came into force last Saturday, be rescinded. The negotiations, led on Solidarity's side by the federation's chief Lech Walesa, were said by a union source to have gotten off to a bad start, and were later adjourned until Thursday.

The union said, however, the adjournment did not mean the talks have been broken off. The union's executive is expected to hold an emergency meeting, perhaps tonight, to discuss the situation.

Solidarity indicated early today it might be prepared to accept the reduced meat ration, providing authorities gave a firm commitment on extra meat deliveries in September.

Meanwhile, hundreds of trucks and buses continued blocking Warsaw's main thoroughfare, Marszalkowska Avenue. The vehicles, which earlier took part in a procession protesting the food shortage, were held in check by reinforced detachments of police to prevent them from driving past Central Committee headquarters, as in the previous demonstration, and the Soviet Embassy.

Thousands of people lined the avenue, and demonstrators standing on the roofs on the vehicles addressed the crowd through loud-hailers, announcing they would remain until their meat ration demand was satisfied.

The crowd shouted slogans protesting the food shortages and supporting Solidarity. Spontaneous collections were held to buy sandwiches for the demonstrators, and many onlookers offered their ration cards.

A Solidarity source told reporters that workers in the big industry in the Warsaw area are organising in support of the movement.

After the adjournment of the government-Solidarity talks, Mr Walesa went to Marszalkowska Avenue and told the demonstrators, according to a Solidarity source: "We shall not yield. The whole country will be behind us." He blamed adjournment of the negotiations on "the government's attitude."

Referring to police preventing demonstrators from driving past the headquarters of the Central Committee and the cabinet, he said: "We have the right to move in our streets where we want."

Steel, Hydraulics Workers Join

NC032005 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (AFP)--Steel and hydraulics workers joined hundreds of protesting truck and bus drivers massed in the streets of Warsaw today, facing off police in an increasingly tense demonstration against government plans to cut back meat rations in Poland.

The official news agency PAP reported meanwhile that the new Communist Party Central Committee would hold its second plenum here on Saturday to take steps aimed at "checking the deterioration of the social and economic situation" in the country.

The giant anti-hunger demonstration in the streets of the capital continued to mount today after talks between the government and Solidarity on the meat ration cuts were postponed until Thursday with no reported progress made.

In its evening news report, Polish television called the demonstration "anti-governmental."

The Warsaw section of the independent trade federation vowed to maintain the protest until Wednesday, when brief public transport and factory strikes are planned if officials continued to prevent the vehicles from driving past the headquarters of the Communist Party Central Committee and the cabinet.

Shortly after negotiations ended today, Lech Walesa, who led the Solidarity team at the talks, joined a crowd of thousands of Warsaw residents backing the truck and bus drivers, who all day clogged a kilometer (half-mile) stretch of Marszalkowska Avenue, the capital's main thoroughfare.

The Warsaw section of the independent trade federation said it would take care of supplying the demonstrators with food and guarantee security around the column of vehicles.

The trucks and buses were joined late today by dozens of workers in blue overalls and hardhats from the Huta Warsawa steel works and Swierszewski hydraulic pump factory, who stood between the parked vehicles and police cars blocking the avenue.

The milling crowd of Warsaw residents supporting the protest spontaneously began buying sandwiches for the demonstrators during the afternoon, some of them even offering their ration cards to the drivers.

Joining them on Marszalkowska Avenue, Lech Walesa blamed today's adjournment of the talks on "the government's attitude." He pledged: "We shall not yield. The whole country will be behind us."

Earlier today, when protestors threw eggs at police lining the avenue, Solidarity leaders labelled the incident the work of "provocateurs" and appealed to demonstrators for calm in order to avoid "any bloodshed."

Labor leaders said late today they feared the situation could get out of control before the talks resumed on Thursday, with protest actions planned before then at many regional firms.

Polish television reported that a protest meeting was held today at the Warsaw FSO car factory, attended by a delegation of farmers from Rural Solidarity led by the group's Chairman Jan Kulaj.

A one-hour warning strike is planned for the entire Czestochowa region, in southern Poland, tomorrow. On Wednesday, Warsaw factory workers are to strike for two hours and public transport workers for three hours.

Labor sources said after today's talks that the government seemed unprepared to make any change in its plans to cut back meat rations by 20 percent.

They said Solidarity might make concessions on food price hikes if they were part of an acceptable general economic reform, and might be prepared to accept the reduced meat ration for August providing authorities gave a firm commitment on extra meat deliveries in September.

Protest Decision 5 Aug

LD031858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The press office of Solidarity Mazowsze region reports that during the session of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity and the Presidium of Mazowsze region Solidarity, it was decided today that vehicles stopped in the center of Warsaw will remain there until 5 August, when a decision will be made regarding further forms of protest. The demonstration is a form of protest against the lowering in August of the monthly meat rations and shortages of other products.

Mazowsze Solidarity Communique

LD040208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the Solidarity Mazowsze region press spokesman, stated in a communique published yesterday that yesterday the forces of law and order in Warsaw stopped a motorcade of vehicles belonging to the city's transportation enterprises that were moving through the city. The motorcade has been organized by the Mazowsze region Solidarity as a protest against the lowering of meat rations. This form of protest, the communique states, was proposed by the workforces which are now taking part in the demonstration. This form was considered by the region's Solidarity leadership to be the most appropriate initial form of warning, which it was hoped would avert a strike.

The (?communique) states further that in spite of having agreed to the time of the motorcade, the militia units blocked the way when the second part of the motorcade, in accordance with the plan, turned toward the PZPR Central Committee building.

The participants in the protest are determined to continue it. The Mazowsze Solidarity Presidium, at a joint meeting with the National Consultative Commission and its chairman Lech Walesa, has decided to support fully the participants of the demonstration.

The communique announces that it has been unanimously decided to continue the protest action until Wednesday, 5 August; that is, until the time of the 2-hour warning strike of the whole region.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 0804 GMT on 4 August also reports on the Mazowsze Solidarity communique, adding: "A spokesman for the municipal authorities stated today that organizers of the protest did not apply to the city office for permission to the route of the protest ride, as provided by suitable regulations, but only informed the office about their intentions.

["The claim by the organizers of the demonstration that the route proposed by the organizers was accepted by the city authorities is not true.

["Under such circumstances, the organizers of the street action shoulder responsibility for the inconveniences in the functioning of the city, the statement said."]

Central Crossroads Still Blocked

LD041038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The central intersection of the capital, the Marszalkowska and Aleje Jerozolimskie roundabout, continues to be blocked. Since yesterday columns of vehicles belonging to the Municipal Sanitation Enterprise, municipal transportation establishments, State Motor Transportation and Transbud have been stationary there. The passage of this motorcade was to be a form of protest organized by NSZZ Solidarity Mazowsze region against the reduction of meat rations and the shortages of other products.

As a result, the traffic in the city center has come to a complete halt. There are considerable problems in passing through the center. According to information given to us by Mr Tadeusz Matuszyk, deputy chairman of the Solidarity Mazowsze region leadership, the talks conducted with representatives of the city authorities aimed at resolving of the situation were fruitless and have been broken off.

A workers' guard has been posted to look after the stationary vehicles.

Press Conference on Protest

LD031832 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] At the municipal offices of the capital, Warsaw, a press conference has been held on the situation that arose today in the capital in connection with the protest action of the Mazowsze Solidarity. The journalists were informed that a cavalcade of trucks and buses from the Polish Motor Transportation Enterprise, Transbud, the Municipal Transportation Enterprise, and the Municipal Sanitation Department drove through the streets of the city sounding their horns. At the intersection of Marszalkowska Street and Aleje Jerozolimskie, the drivers ignored the instructions of the militia who wanted to direct the cavalcade along Marszalkowska Street. A traffic jam was created and is continuing, causing serious disruption to traffic. It was stated at the conference that the protest route had not been agreed with the city authorities; it was a unilateral decision on the part of the organizers of the demonstration. As the representative of the capital's headquarters of the Citizens' Militia stated, for reasons of safety and order the route of the protest proposed by Solidarity was unacceptable. The Citizens' Militia is responsible for order and safety in the city and it has the right to take decisions which serve to ensure safety and order.

TV Comments on Demonstration

LD031842 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What more should be said about the Warsaw demonstration? It has made the lives of the Warsaw inhabitants considerably more difficult. Traffic has been disrupted on major roads, and routes used by ambulances, fire engines and delivery vans are partially blocked. This kind of demonstration is not protected by any of the clauses usually applied to the participants of official strikes.

The state and economic administration will have to operate among present and growing social tensions. Protest action threatens the nation with incalculable consequences as was said in the communique issued after the 1 August meeting of the Government Presidium. The government warned against the organization of actions which deepen dissatisfaction, and make more difficult the solution of issues which decide the nation's living conditions.

The Sejm has unanimously approved the government program for emerging from the crisis and stabilizing the economy. The Sejm has obligated the government to its energetic implementation, and the entire community, all working people and organizations, to cooperation with the government in this respect.

The government counts on the working people giving support to the authorities, and together they will start work to lead the country out of the crisis, to remove the threat which is hanging over the peace of every family, and over its security.

Today's demonstration in Warsaw did not remove this threat.

OTHER NATIONWIDE PROTEST ACTIONS REPORTED

Warsaw Car Workers

LD032110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] A protest meeting of the workforce has taken place at the Warsaw motor vehicle plant against the new price proposals and the changes in the principles of meat rationing. A resolution was adopted.

Other Solidarity Protests

LD031550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A street demonstration organized by NSZZ Solidarity of the Mazowsze region began in the morning in Warsaw. The demonstration is a form of protest action against the reduction of the monthly ration allocations for meat and the shortages in the supplies of other articles.

The regional board of the NSZZ Solidarity in Piotrkow Trybunalski is also continuing its protest action against the deepening difficulties on the food market, and the reduction of the norms for the allocation of meat and its products for August.

Strike alert has been declared by approximately 240 enterprises. It is also in progress in 56 enterprises in Radomsko and its environs.

Details of Protests

LD031802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Street demonstrations began this morning in Warsaw. They were organized by the NSZZ Solidarity of Mazowsze region. To the sound of car horns a procession of taxis, buses and trucks passed through the center of the capital. Some are now waiting for permission from the city authorities to continue the procession. Traffic in the center of Warsaw has been disrupted, and street cars along the Aleje Jerozolimskie are not operating. The demonstration is a form of protest action against the deepening difficulties in the food market and against the reduction of meat rations in August. About 240 enterprises have declared strike readiness in this area. Strike readiness also continues in 56 enterprises in Radomsko and its environs.

A protest march was held this afternoon in Wloclawek by the representatives of local work enterprises and the community. The march, which was organized by the Solidarity board of the Kujawy and Ziemia Dobrzynska region, was carried out under slogans demanding improvement in the supply of basic foods and industrial articles. The demonstration by several thousand people halted in front of the voivodship of ices where a statement by Solidarity was read out. It contained demands addressed to the voivodship administration authorities and to the government of the Polish People's Republic concerning immediate improvement in the supply of staple foodstuffs. A delegation of the marchers was received by the deputy voivoda of Wloclawek, Eugeniusz Wichrowski, who was given the text of the statement.

Strike Readiness in Piotrkow

LD031710 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Social and political tension continues in Piotrkow Voivodship. The regional board of the NSZZ Solidarity in Piotrkow Trybunalski is continuing protest action against deepening difficulties on the food market, and against the reduction of meat rations for August.

In accordance with the protest action program approved at the meeting of the regional board on 21 July, today at 1800 about 240 enterprises, where Solidarity enterprise commissions organizationally are under the authority of the Piotrkow board, have declared strike readiness. The Presidium of the regional board has also issued a statement in which it declared readiness to conduct further talks with the voivodship office. Strike readiness continues in 56 work enterprises of Radomsko and vicinity. A 1-hour warning strike has been announced for Tuesday 4 August.

One-Hour Strike in Radomsko

LD041038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] An hour-long warning strike has started in the work enterprises of Radomsko and the Radomsko area. About 15,000 people are taking part. Calm and order are prevailing in striking work enterprises. Factory radios are broadcasting the reasons for the continuation of the protest action. Health centers, and trade and state motor transportation have been excluded from the strike because of urgent harvest work. The strike is organized by the NSZZ Solidarity office in Radomsko.

Strikes in 300 Factories

NC041157 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Aug (AFP)--Some 100,000 workers in 300 factories in the central town of Czestochowa downed tools today in a one-hour warning strike in protest against food shortages, a local independent union source said.

The Solidarity source said that the strike, which went off without incident, was decided by the union mainly in protest against the government's "unilateral" decision to cut meat rations from August 1.

Just before the strike began, a delegation of workers handed in a petition to the town's chief administrator demanding that Czestochowa be better supplied with basic necessities.

Protest Rally in Pila 1 Aug

LD031720 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] At 1200 on 1 August a protest rally oranized by the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity of the Pila Voivodship region was held in the pedestrians' walkway in Swierczewski Street, Pila. After speeches by Eligiusz Naszkowski, Adam Szynfeld, Franciszek Langner, Marian Chelak and Andrzej Gwiazda from Gdansk, the participants in the rally adopted a resolution demanding among other things, first, the return of brochures published by the union under the titles "The (?Enemy) Was a Friend of Ours" and "Poznan June 1956," which are held by the voivodship prosecutor's office; second, an acceleration of the implementation of the social agreements contained in the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie accords; and third, the immediate handing over of the voivodship headquarters in Pila to be used by the voivodship group of outpatients clincs. After the rally, which laster over 3 hours, those assembled placed bouquets of flowers at the monument in Victory Square and at the Stanislaw Staszic monument, and then marched to the voivodship office, where the delegation handed the resolution to the Pila voivoda. At 1600 a meeting was held with Andrzej Gwiadzda.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH TU'S VIEW CURRENT SITUATION

LD032116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] According to the workers information agency, the main subjects of discussion at the meeting of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions today were the problems currently facing the country. A protest was made over the accumulation of difficulties in everyday life and work. Once again the bureaucratic and ineffective methods of solving difficulties were rejected, such as the government decision to change the meat rationing norm. It was stated that street marches and parades of columns of cars through the city cannot bring about an improvement of the supply situation and are very costly.

We appeal, the communique states, to all working people to be prudent and calm. We demand from the state authorities prudent and effective action aimed at improving the situation.

The commission set up a group which is to work out proposals for an agreement concerning the utilization of trade union assets. Decisions will be made after discussion by representatives of all trade unions in the Sejm group. A proposal was accepted to organize a meeting of representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions from large factories all over the country in order to work out the stance of the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement regarding employees self-government. This meeting will take place in the second half of August in the Nowotko steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski.

'MORALITY' OF PROTEST ACTIONS QUESTIONED

LD021710 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Mariusz Kuklinski commentary]

[Excerpt] [Dateline not given] Among the emergency steps taken by the government is, for instance, the control of the sale of cattle for slaughter, which was carried out last week in 17 voivodships. It is worth noting that officers from the Army's organs of economic control also took part. Basically the officers discovered that there were only petty infringements and that the supply was very low.

So perhaps the POLITYKA publicist is right in believing that farmers are holding back cattle for slaughter waiting for a further increase in the purchase price. It is worth adding that in a television program transmitted from the Gdansk studio on 30 July, representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity stated that controls carried out by Solidarity had not revealed any great abuses, but had pointed out the incompetence of certain local economic activists.

In this program the KKP Solidarity representatives recognized that the present market shortages are real and not organized ones. They stated that the present protest actions have only moral significance; they will not bring in the goods.

While understanding the emotional impulses behind the protest marches organized by Solidarity--for it is a misunderstanding to describe them as hunger marches—I would like to ask whether it is moral in a situation of such tension to organize street processions. In all fairness, so far they have occurred without incident, but they offer potential nourishment for provocations of all kinds, and their street character, as the Sejm resolution states, threatens incalculable consequences.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI SAYS PROTESTS 'NOT THE ANSWER'

LD031900 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw papers devote much space today to the question of street protests, which have intensified in recent days, in connection with the shortages of goods in the stores. The Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says, in part, that mass protests of this kind cannot and must not be the answer to the difficulties experienced. After all, a large proportion of the participants in these protests admit that "marches will not produce more bread." If this is so, then what is it all about? Who is trying to conceal what views behind the backs of the protesting women? What purpose is to be served by slogans which have a political ring rather than an economic one?

The situation is becoming more and more serious. The Polish Sejm expressed its anxiety in a decision in which it appealed to the population to refrain from any form of protest action. The gravity of the situation has also been underlined with full force at the meetings of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the Council of Ministers Presidium and the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense. The supply difficulties are exacerbated by action which increases unnecessary tension among the public and which threatens a nationwide explosion. The government has reaffirmed its resolve to act in favor of the stabilization and improvement of the socioeconomic situation. However, in conditions in which there are no reserves in the national economy and the warehouses are empty, even the best government cannot achieve anything. The responsibility for a better tomorrow lies on the shoulders of us all, regardless of our views and world outlook.

However, not everybody understands this. Participation in marches and in protests is still regarded as a measure of responsibility. Thus we are acting not for ourselves, not for all--we are acting against ourselves, the army paper notes.

NATIONWIDE SHORTAGES, RATIONING PROBLEMS REPORTED

Bread, Baked Goods Shortages

LD031932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Some villages, towns and even voivodships have been experiencing difficulties in obtaining bread. This is happening despite the fact that the supply of bakery products in July exceeded that of the same period last year by 30 or even 40 percent.

Also, flour deliveries to the market increased by 200,000 tons in the first half of this year as compared with the same period last year. However, in spite of this, the flour reserves in trade and the baking industry have dropped considerably. Such high demand for bakery products places the cereal and milling industries in an increasingly difficult situation.

Lack of Rationing Uniformity

LD011820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The system of rationing goods is spreading rapidly throughout our country. The decisions taken by the individual voivodas differ considerably with regard to principles and norms. This is bringing about a situation in which in any given region only the inhabitants of that region will be able ro provide themselves with staple goods. It is happening this way despite the repeated appeals of the Ministry of Domestic Trade for decisions to be coordinated with the central authorities.

In Tarnow Voivodship, for example, it is possible to buy with exchange coupons 100 grams of coffee, half a kg of candy, or half a liter of alcohol. Rationing of cigarettes has been extended to August with an average of four packs every 10 days.

In Krosno Voivodship one supply coupon for sugar can be used to buy 12 packs of cigarettes. Tourists and those on holidays also enjoy this privilege, but only after they have registered their coupons with the local organs of the state administration.

In Gorzow one can buy cigarettes in advance by presenting a holiday coupon. In Bydgoszcz Voivodship diapers are rationed. Ten are allocated to each infant. In creches each child has three pairs of diapers at its disposal. It seems to us that the central trade organs, organs which determine the discribution of goods between particular voivodships, ought to intervene in this situation.

Szczecin Rationing Cards

LD031450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] In view of proposals from the workforces and from the community, the voivoda of Szczecin has decided to issue to the inhabitants of the voivodhsip special cards for the procurement of articles covered by the local rationing system which has been in force since 1 August. Against these cards, the inhabitants of the Szczecin Voivodship will be able to procure 300 grams of detergent, a bar of soap, 250 grams of lard or 500 grams of fat or a bottle of oil, 450 grams of confectionary or 200 grams of coffee or 12 packets of cigarettes, half a liter of vodka or a bottle of wine.

Various Ration Card Norms

LD032334 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (PAP)--The system of rationing goods in short supply is rapidly spreading in Poland. The decisions adopted by individual voivodship--differing widely from one another in their principles and norms--means that soon, in certain parts of the country, only inhabitants of those areas will be able to buy essential goods. This is taking place in spite of numerous calls on the part of the department of trading for great care and better coordination with the central ruling organs with regard to decisions that have been adopted.

Thus, for instance, in Tarnon Voivodship, from 1 August, 100 grams of coffee or 500 grams of sweets, or a half-liter of alcoholic drinks (spirits) per person may be purchased on the ration system.

In Krosno Voivodship, 10 packets of cigarettes can be bought in August with sugar ration cards.

The Bydgoszcz Voivodship has adopted a decision on rationing diapers: 10 for each newborn child, which is four times less than the norm envisaged by the Institute of Mother and Child.

In Bielsk Voivodship, from 1 August, additional principles of rationing certain goods are in force. This concerns sales of spirits, too. Sweets up to a value of Z60 may be purchased with sugar ration cards.

The rationing system is spreading in the Szczecin Voivodship. In Stargard a system of special cards for spirits has been introduced for persons holding family celebrations, especially weddings and christenings. Ration cards for this are issued by the civil registrar's office. They are called presidential cards.

Gdansk Crisis-Easing Measures

LD031534 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia: The voivoda of Gdansk has set up a leading team to settle promptly crisis situations which are most evident and felt by the community. Among its tasks will be the making of immediate decisions on issues representing the greatest socioeconomic threat and supervision of their implementation. The members of the team have been granted special powers to make quick decisions on essential [mrytoryczny] and personnel matters. At the same time, the most important spheres of anticrisis activities were mapped out including the rigorous movement of supplies of market goods and their just distribution, the release of reserves in order to increase food production, spreading the fight against speculation, putting a stop to the regression in housing, taking good care of those in need and storing up fuel for the winter.

Fuel Supply Situation

LD032106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The situation with the supplies of liquid fuels and gasoline in particular is very difficult this year. According to information received by PAP from the main inspectorate of power economy, the present difficulties with gasoline are caused by a considerable reduction in crude oil processing. In 1972 which was the best year for our petrochemical industry, 17 million tons of crude were processed. In the current year it was impossible to provide funds to import crude oil from Arab countries so that we have at our disposal [words indistinct] 12 million tons of crude from the Soviet Union and about 400,000 tons of crude from domestic production. We shall have only slightly more than 3 million tons of it this year. This amount will be apportioned roughly half for the state economy and half for market supplies. The greatest difficulties with gasoline are at present felt by the state economy, since the supplies to this sector will amount to only 83 percent of last year's supply. It is planned to ensure 6 percent more gasoline supplies to the market than last year. However, it has been found that in the first half of the current year consumption by private customers was 19 percent up on the same period last year.

Economists are trying to devise means of alleviating this situation, among other things a project of introducing two car-free days per week is being considered.

Areas Run Out of Gas

LD011343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Summary] There is no gas in Bydgoszcz. You just have to try to fill up with fuel before or after passing through Bydgoszcz. There is also no gas in Katowice, and the next probable delivery will be on Tuesday. Nor is there any gas in the area between Katowice and Czestochowa where the next probable delivery will be Monday afternoon. The situation is similar in the Sub-Beskids. On the orders of the Katowice voivoda the sale of gas has been limited, so that vehicles with a capacity up to 1,000 cc may buy 10 liters at a time. Everything points to a worsening of the situation for supplies are declining, and in July there was a shortfall of approximately 5,000 tons of fuel in Silesia.

Voivodship Cuts Bus Service

LD011318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Summary] In connection with big shortages of engine oil and spare parts for buses, the operation of urban transportation buses in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship has been greatly restricted beginning today. On weekdays buses will not run at all except during the so-called rush hour. On workfree Saturdays they will run normally only in the morning hours. After this,and also on Sundays, the only buses running will be those on certain selected circuitous lines and then only one an hour. This is to last until 16 August when the production of oil will be started up in the refineries.

Elblag Supports Protests

LD031448 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The fourth and last round of the general congress of Elblag region Solidarity has ended. T. Chmielewski, a 33-year-old engineer and nonparty member, was elected chairman of the board. A resolution was adopted, which accuses the government of a failure to take the correct actions to normalize the situation in the country. This resolution also authorizes the National Consultative Commission to take every form of action, including protest actions, in order to fulfill the demands of the members of the union, especially those concerning the improvement of food supplies.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS VIEW METHODS, OBJECTIVES

Solidarity Official Interviewed

DW031353 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Aug 81 p 84

[Interview with Stepan Trzcinski, a sociologist in the information department of the trade union Solidarity, date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Trzcinski, Poland's independent trade union members seem to be tired of their heroes. Will Lech Walesa cease to be chairman after the Solidarity congress this fall?

Trzcinski: Tired would be saying too much. Walesa was recently elected district chairman of Gdansk by a vast majority. At the congress we will elect him national chairman. We refuse to be partitioned.

SPIEGEL: Well, Solidarity is not that united. Some would like to see Solidarity restricted to pure trade union work; others demand that it operate primarily as a political force on the side.

Trzcinski: What matters is not the role of the trade union but the correct method. All of us are agreed that Solidarity in the present situation cannot be a pure trade union, much as it would like to be. It is a social movement and bears responsibility for the solution of many problems because for the time being it is the only great institution which can negotiate with the government. Poland, for instance, does not yet have a chamber of physicians or a chamber of lawyers. In that respect we, the trade union members, first must play obstetrician--just as we did in the case of the free farmers association, the Rural Solidarity, and in the case of the Artisan Association.

SPIEGEL: The church is negotiating with the government.

Trzcinski: Much of what Solidarity has accomplished it owes to the church, but it is generally known that it takes centuries for the millstones of the church to rotate. It is we who must tackle all wordly problems in one way or another.

SPIEGEL: Through negotiations, said Walesa and his people.

Trzcinski: Yes. The others say, in contrast: Even the most tenacious negotiations so far have not gained us anything at all. What we have attained since August 1980 we owe to massive means of pressure.

SPIEGEL: Meaning strike?

Trzcinski: Not necessarily. When our newspaper SOLIDARNOSC had been in danger because the opposite side allocated us neither adequate paper nor adequate printing capacity we did not need any strikes. It was anough that the printers threatened not to publish the party paper TRYBUNA LUDU and, as an advance warning, held back the youth journal SZTANDAR MLODYCH. This had been settled in 2 days.

SPIEGEL: Who is stronger, the moderate people around Walesa or the radicals?

Trzcinski: The radicals. One of them is activist Andrzej Gwiazda from Gdansk who had worked in the underground for a long time. Furthermore, it is the trade union leaders Jurczyk of Szczecin, Rulewski of Bydgoszcz, Jedynak and Rozplochowski from upper Silesia.

SPIEGEL: And Walesa nevertheless will manage to be elected chief of Solidarity?

Trzcinski: Absolutely. Walesa has charisma. He is our banner, our symbol of democracy. Whenever he speaks not only the working people gather but also the Catholic housewives and the pensioners. He alone succeeds in getting through to the most contrary strata of society. We must not and cannot do without him. But he is overtasked. He is doing too much.

SPIEGEL: Does he have too many offices?

Trzcinski: He is trade union chairman at the Gdansk shipyard. Furthermore he is chairman in the district and chairman in the country; besides he is travelling too much and granting too many interviews during which he says too much at times. He would urgently need the help of other Solidarity leaders. Fortunately, the times are past when Walesa negotiated without any help with the primate, the party chief, and with the prime minister. We really did not like that.

SPIEGEL: Was he tooo arrogant?

Trzcinski: The risk was too great. Trade union policy must not be based on the knowledge of only one individual. This one individual may be run over by a car or suffer a cardiac infarct.

What would remain in such a case would only be the grotesque option of asking the state police for the tapes on which they had definitely recorded all talks of our top people. By the way, my office here also is full of bugs. That's why I am talking so clearly.

SPIEGEL: Solidarity has to live with a chairman who has the majority of the executive board against himself, and it even plans to confirm this Chairman Walesa by election for years to come. Can this work?

Trzcinski: Despite the difference in generation and despite all stubbornness, the men in the executive board of Solidarity are made of the same stamp. They will always come to terms in good time, because all of us know that unity is our greatest strength. Humble people cannot do anything else but stick firmly together. We will not allow the adversary to split us up.

Aides Cited on Objectives

PM311251 Paris LE MATIN in French 28 Jul 81 p 8

[Bernard Poulet Poland dispatch: "Poland in Search of Magic Reforms"]

[Text] "Solidarity must lead the growing wave of social discontent or the trade union is likely to lose all credibility." Jerzy Kropownicki, deputy chairman of Solidarity's Lodz section, is one of those who think that the trade union's national leadership has shown a "passive" attitude since the general strike was called off in April.

At Lodz's initiative around 60 representatives from 12 "dissident" regions in Poland held a meeting in that city recently. People immediately started talking of the emergence of a "horizontal structure" in Solidarity--a reference to the grassroots meetings which were held in the Communist Party before its congress. The dissidents expressed the view that "constantly repeating 'there must be no strike,' as the Solidarity leadership has done for 2 months, does not constitute a political strategy."

But Jerzy was anxious to point out that the dissidence is not directed against the trade union leadership but is only a cry of alarm in the face of the deteriorating situation. "At the beginning of June," he explained, "we had to intervene four times a week to avert wildcat strikes which threatened to break out throughout the region. At the beginning of July we were forced to intervene up to eight times a week. That could not go on, people no longer understood--that is why we decided to plan the 'hunger marches.'" Since then the wild cat strikes have stopped." But the Solidarity cadres live in constant fear of losing control.

Bronislaw Geremek, one of Solidarity's main "experts," readily admits this. "The hunger marches," he said, "are an indication of the situation to come. Since April the trade union has accepted the argument of reason of state. It has given the party and the government all the time they need to take action, but now the congress is over and people are still wondering what their program is. There is reason to fear that no program exists. But although the discontent is justified, we must avoid acting by individual sector. We must establish an overall strategy of demands, in terms of struggle of course but putting forward demands which do not cost money because there is no more money."

Today the only answer for Solidarity, both the radicals and the moderates, is self-management. The word is so often repeated in Poland today that it has assumed a magic quality. "It is," Geremek explained, "the only way of making the people responsible for the situation." Since it is not possible to demand wage increases or new social advantages, the right to control the economy must be obtained.

Several plans are at present being examined, but they concentrate essentially on three objectives: 1--democratic elections to the enterprises self-management councils; 2--powers for these councils in all essential spheres, especially the organization of work and cooperation with foreign countries; 3--finally, the most delicate problem which sparked off the LOT airline conflict, namely the appointment of the director by the employees. On this point Solidarity is envisaging a compromise; the self-management council would have the right to make an appointment but the government would have the right to veto it. A conciliation structure should make it possible to avoid deadlock.

But everybody is agreed in saying that the introduction of self-management, like the price increases will not be enough to solve the crisis unless there is an overall economic reform. "Otherwise the price increases will only have the result of speeding up inflation, and self-management will merely help to disorganize the economy a little more," Bugaj, one of the trade union's economic experts, said.

The new realistic strategy which is emerging within Solidarity has a few other objectives. The trade union is demanding the "institutionalization" of the mechanisms for negotiating with the authorities instead of the play it by ear method which has up to now prevailed in social relations. It also wants a reform of the legal system, for which provision was made in the Gdansk agreements, in order to restore the courts' independence, and hence their credibility. This seems to be going well since many magistrates are in favor of it. On the other hand Solidarity is not raising the delicate problem of the militia.

Finally Solidarity is advocating "territorial self-management": In December there will be elections for the regional and municipal councils among others. The trade union is calling for an increase in the power of these local bodies and the election of prominent independent people who are not sponsored by the party (as is at present the case) or even by Solidarity. This local democracy would not call into question the communist party's central "leadership role" but would give the population a share of the responsibilities.

As far as the longer term is concerned both the trade union and the party are envisaging the creation of a second national chamber. This chamber, existing alongside the Sejm, would be a kind of economic and social assembly in which social groups would be represented (trade unions and the Church in particular) and which would deal with economic and social questions.

If all these fine plans are realized, it will then be possible to talk of the "Polish Model." But we are still a long way from that. The Politburo which has emerged from the communist party congress still has the same divisions as the previous one and the same risks of paralysis. The only hope of breaking the deadlock seems to lie in the greater role which the government and particularly Prime Minister Jaruzelski could play.

In the recent LOT conflict "the government could have won an easy victory because the strike was not very popular. But that victory would have had serious consequences for relations with Solidarity in the future," one of the trade union's experts explained. Although the Politburo seemed to be leaning toward a tough line, Prime Minister Jaruzelski finally chose and imposed a compromise. That is a good sign for the future.

L'ESPRESSO ON CONFLICTS AMONG SOLIDARITY LEADERS

PM031020 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 26 Jun 81 pp 31-32

[Gabriele Invernizzi dispatch: "Solidarity, But Not Very Much"]

[Excerpt] Gdansk--In the finishing order for the Polish derby, the first place goes to the church, which moved fastest in finding itself a new leader after the loss of Cardinal Wyszynski.

Second is the Polish United Workers' Party, which at its extraordinary congress tried to restore an identity and a leadership capacity reduced to nil by the major movement of social upheaval that began on the Baltic Coast a year ago. It is now Solidarity's turn, the third element in the difficult three-way equation on whose solution Poland's salvation or end depends. The new independent trade union too is about to hold a congress, from which its real characteristics and intentions should emerge. But this will not be until late August or early September. It will be another event to follow with bated breath. It is enough to listen to what its protagonists have to say to realize what is at stake.

"Since last summer, we have signed 680 agreements with the government, with an average of 50 points per agreement," Lech Walesa, the great charismatic leader--on whose departure from the head of Solidarity some people are prepared to wager, however--said. "In this jungle of agreements there is everything needed to profoundly change the face of the country. I now wonder: Is it right to limit ourselves to realizing what we have achieved, establishing order, or to continue indefinitely along the path of new demands?" The answer to Walesa is obvious. Indeed, for the past couple of months he has been preaching it from the platforms of all the regional conferences held in preparation for the trade union's national congress. He has done the same at the rallies that he has been organizing in Squares and factories throughout Poland in a desperate attempt to keep intact, at least among the rank and file workers, the consensus that is, however, being increasingly denied him by the trade union's new cadres. Other leaders, however, are gaining ground in this respect. All the most prominent figures who, like Walesa, can boast of having built the trade union clandestinely and who, in opposition to Walesa, are now in a position to determine the decisions of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission, the trade union's top leadership body.

"The trade union must adopt an ideological and planning policy," Andrzej Gwiazda, who will be standing for the national chairmanship together with Bog an Lis at the coming congress, said, adding: "But since 10 million people are unlikely to see things the same way, it is just as well for the existing differences among us to be explicitly expressed and organized and for the trade union to make its future decisions by voting for the various options." About 50 years old, with a thin intense face, perhaps marked by a tragic childhood (he was deported with his mother and grandmother to a prison camp in Siberia for the duration of the war) and a tribune-style rhetoric, Gwiazda is the anti-Walesa par excellence. His conception of Solidarity is midway between a party (as he has said before) and a movement, regarded as a mass organization, as possibly compared with the continuous struggle in Italy in the early seventies. That is to say, a movement capable of taking charge of and guiding all the demands expressed by society as a whole--and not only society as organized in the factories, but the whole in very clear-cut terms. "I am not at all convinced," Gwiazda said, "that the Polish economy is in such a state of crisis. In fact, only one fourth of our national product is for social consumption, the rest being lost somewhere or other. This is why I maintain that there is still broad scope for demanding pay increases and improvements in the workers' living standards...."

Bogdan Lis is midway between the extremist Gwiazda and the "Christian Democrat" Walesa (whose view basically is that Solidarity must be not only a trade union pure and simple, but a trade union that deals vertically with the state-party power, as long as it subsequently seeks and obtains the consensus of the masses, won back to moderation by the church). He is the most authoritative of the Solidarity leaders who also belong to the communist party. About 30 years old and one of the leaders of the workers' revolt at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, Lis is in favor of a trade union viewed as a "force for change." "Solidarity," Lis said, "must not allow itself to be co-opted by the government for a plan for the joint management of society. On the contrary, its task must be to change the way in which the system governs. This means changing the model, the regime, but not the system, which must remain socialist...."

TRYBUNA LUDU URGES PROTECTION OF WEAK AND NEEDY

LD030942 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 3 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (PAP)--Social justice in time of crisis: Is it feasible? The resolution adopted at the 9th PUWP Congress sets necessary directions to make it possible to say "yes", TRYBUNA LUDU said.

The crisis is different for different social groups. For some it means going without the colour TV set and new furniture; for others--no exaggeration--it is a fight for biological survival. The fact that the resolution focuses the attention of the entire party and all government institutions on the most needy, large families, single mothers, sick people and old people and children clearly proves the deeply humane foundations of the congress programme.

Law and practice in the socialist system must protect the weak and needy even when circumstances and economic laws say something else. Otherwise, the basic values of socialism will disappear.

A lot of perseverance and consistence will be necessary to follow a social policy in the spirit of the 9th congress resolution--a policy of social justice--in a situation when the shortage of means is drastic. This policy is mapped out in the resolution by principles which contain nothing new, nothing which has not been discussed in the party for a long time. Many of them, for example, were written down in the 6th congress resolution ten years ago. The problem is that the prevailing perception--confirmed by facts and figures--has been that instead of moving forward, many fields have suffered retrogression over the past decade, TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

SOLDIERS URGED TO HELP OVERCOME POLISH CRISIS

LD021016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 2 Aug 81

[From the "Military Magazine" program]

[Excerpt] Today our country is going through a new, though completely different kind of historical cataclysm, a profound economic crisis. This time one can come across people who doubt the possibility of getting out of this crisis. There are also some who are waiting, no one knows for what or for whom. In 1945, we were in a far more difficult situation and yet we did not look round for anyone else; we knew that we were capable, by ourselves, with our own strength, of lifting not only Warsaw but the whole country out of the ruins. And discussions, by no means less heated than those of the present, did not hinder anyone in the organization of production or at work. Despite the lack of imported--let us use the fashionable word--components, fundamental production essential for the normal life of the population was developed. Are we a less resourceful society today? Or perhaps we lack capable managers? Surely neither the one nor the other. The program for overcoming the crisis was defined by the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress which ended 2 weeks ago. What we now need is for the whole of society to join in its impelementation. Soldiers have understood the congress summons, Poland in need, as obliging them to be models of service and actively to participate in the implementation of tasks for the national economy.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON SUBVERSION AGAINST POLAND

AU311245 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Col Marian Nowinski article: "Following the Ninth PZPR Congress--To Eliminate Our Own Weaknesses and To Combat Adversaries"]

[Excerpts] The state of crisis in our country has created simply excellent conditions for the sponsors and organizers of psychological warfare activities.

Sociological literature and other publications have defined and described the principles and methods of such warfare with a large measure of accuracy. Anyone who has read one or more such publications knows that the anticommunist centers are always and everywhere busy promoting psychological warfare activities against the individual socialist countries, whose intensity and scope vary--depending precisely on the actual economic, sociopolitical and cultural conditions in a given country and in the entire socialist camp.

At the Ninth PZPR Congress the delegates pointed out that consistent efforts to combat and eliminate the party's weaknesses and errors, to effectively normalize the situation and to correctly develop socialism are tantamount to combating subversion. Of course, this does not mean that we should now leave hostile activities in peace. While eliminating our weaknesses, we must be energetic in unmasking hostile subversion, all the more so since its organizers are going berserk in intensifying the psychological warfare operations.

The saddest thing in that connection is that the foreign anticommunist centers that initiate and organize psychological warfare operations against our socialist state enjoy the help of taskmasters within Polish society, who are doing their best and showing utmost inventiveness to ensure that they can play their role of mercenaries in a consummate manner.

They hail from the communities that have little interest in the fortunes and good of the people and they can be described as cosmopolitan first and foremost. Whatever brings profit and ensures profitable business is good for them, and that is why they trade in whatever they can--at present in politics, culture and science--and use their influence in these fields, in order to promote political subversion in our country.

Under the conditions of social disarray the descendants of the old privileged classes see hopes for regaining the old, prewar economic positions. This is a natural tendency in a situation when they feel and sense that some external forces support them directly or indirectly.

Finally, the mercenaries in question include the people who have been disappointed in that they were deprived for various reasons of their lofty positions, mostly because they had been incompetent. Now some such people see all our weaknesses and errors and have turned critics. They are now keen on giving us quasi-enlightened advice and even on taking over the reins of power and promoting socialist renewal.

Aside from these disappointed former functionaries, there are many naive, credible and slightly unbalanced people who, fascinated by any kind of recklessness, join the throng of the reckless in the hope that they may gain something in the ensuing confusion.

As ever in the past so now--in the midst of the process of socialist renewal--foreign subversive stations, which are an important tool in the operations of the psychological warfare centers, have keenly joined our social discussions. The subversive operations are meant to spread the assertion that those stations have been first to report and criticize various deformations of our country's life and have supposedly indicated the reasonable methods of solving tasks and eliminating weaknesses. In this way they try to prove that they have always been right.

It was precisely with that in mind that they began a new phase of activity some months ago. They began to promote their little theory that People's Poland had been built on artificial foundations against the grain of Polish traditions and the people's interests. That is why the Polish Committee of National Liberation (PKWN) had supposedly no moral, political and traditional justification, and this is what the organizers of the psychological warfare operations maintain. The ever recurring errors, they say, are the result of the incorrect ideological and organizational assumptions of the people's state.

We should also recall that the thesis of the supposedly faulty foundations on which the PKWN was set up is not original. It is simply an alloy of the assertions made by the social reactionaries who already during the Hitlerite occupation and then in People's Poland tried to discredit the Polish Workers' Party (PPR), the People's Council in Poland (KRN), the PKWN and the provisional government by presenting them--with the help of primitive lies--as agencies of alien political forces. Life itself has rejected this reactionary nonsense, but now the anticommunist centers of political subversion are again smuggling into our discussions on socialist renewal and on overcoming the crisis that old rusted little theory that supposedly our people's power is an exported power. And, as a follow-up, they completely negate whatever has been good and deserving of praise and respect in our country, regardless of weaknesses and errors.

We hope that the organizers of the psychological warfare operations have not forgotten their old subversive publications in which they maintained that socialism was on the whole a good system and in which they conceded that the people's power had many good achievements.

Not even the enemies of socialism could question those achievements, and that is why they mainly played the role of the false reformers of socialism. They said they wanted to help our people to build "humanist" socialism, a socialism with a "humane face," and so on. All the subversive activities against People's Poland between 1956-57 and the summer of 1980 were colored by such ideas.

At this point of our deliberations someone may remark that the subversive anticommunist centers were right in criticizing many features in our country. Such views are not isolated and they are professed by the people who are not versed in the tricks of hostile propaganda, which does not peddle fabricated lies in their naked form.

At present when all the walks of our life are being thoroughly analyzed to the accompaniment of a mighty surge of criticism that is paving the road to renewal and when large-scale difficulties exist, especially in food supplies, the psychological warfare specialists have decided that favorable conditions are at hand to remove the mask and to launch a total attack against the foundations of socialism and against the 37 years of the people's state achievements. That is why they are spreading the view that only errors, distortions, abuses, demoralization and crises have dominated the entire history of People's Poland--that only penitentiaries and military barracks have been built and that the only rule was that of evil. The murder is out. At present the propaganda conceived in the anti-communist centers is supposed to induce the disappointed and often exasperated people to conclude that socialism in Poland should be replaced by another system.

The ravings of the foreign specialists in psychological warfare deserve our contempt, but we must not disregard them because, as we have said, these specialists have their mercenaries in our country, who are displaying considerable propaganda activity and continue to make all kinds of subversives out of the people considering themselves as wronged and being in the state of frustration and out of the flippant people living by excitement and adventure. That is why we must see these issues more clearly than ever before and resolutely counter all slanders invented and spread by the psychological warfare centers, also with the help of various taskmasters and mercenaries.

HEAVY RAINFALL DELAYING HARVEST IN COUNTRY

LD310838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Heavy rainfall has caused a complete halt to harvest operations in most regions of the country. On higher ground, chiefly in the central voivodships, farmers are making use of every rain-free moment by reaping grain crops by hand or with horsedrawn equipment.

In Skierniewice Voivodship nearly all the rye has been cut, but only a very small part has been moved from the fields.

The second haymaking this year has also been interrupted. Additional storage space is urgently sought for the drying of harvested grain crops. Even empty factory buildings are being used for this purpose. Space is also being provided in most sugar refineries and many food industry plants.

The rapeseed is being dried at present. So far about 300,000 tons have been procured. More than 80,000 tons have been supplied to factories of the fats industry. After processing into oil and margarine, these are supplied to trading points.

MOCZULSKI CONTINUES PRESENTING EVIDENCE AT TRIAL

LD302352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] During today's hearing before the voivodship court in Warsaw of the trial of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], Leszek Moczulski continued to give evidence. The defendant said, among other things, that the entire KPN program and political doctrine is opposed to the use of violence. He also gave his own interpretation of the concept of nationalization, as well as his views on the relation between ideology and politics.

RADIO, TELEVISION COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD302242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The first session, following an 8-year [as heard] break, of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs was held today with its new composition. The session, which was chaired by Committee Chairman Wladyslaw Loranc, was attended by Wieslaw Adamski, deputy minister of communications; Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk, deputy minister of science, higher education and technology; Jozef Wiejacz, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and representatives of the ministries of Culture, of Education and Training and of Finance; a representative of the Department of Press, Radio and Television of the PZPR Central Committee; and also representatives of Polish radio and television and other departments. There was discussion of the most important problems linked with radio and television operations. The role of radio and television in creating cultural values and social communication was stressed.

A report was heard about the beginning, this September, of the work of the Scientific and Technical Council. The next meetings of the committee will be held in September and November this year.

SLUPSK FLIGHTS RESUME AFTER LANDING STRIP REPAIR

LD031325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The Slupsk branch of the Polish Air Lines LOT informs us that the overhaul of the landing strip there has been completed and that the Warsaw-Slupsk and Slupsk-Katowice flights have resumed as of today.

GRUNWALD ASSOCIATION MEETS IN WARSAW; PROGRAM DECLARED

LD032224 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (PAP)--An augmented session of the main council and all-Poland board of the Grunwald Patriotic Association has been held in Warsaw. The session, Assistant Professor (Ignacy Lakomec), deputy chairman of the association's all-Poland board, said, was particularly devoted to preparation for the second part of the association's all-Poland congress, to be held in September of this year. The congress met on 4-5 July of this year in Olsztyn and Grunwald, whereupon it adjourned its work. Sections of the association, (I. Lakomec) commented, are to be found in all regions of the country, and they include representatives of various social groups. At present Grunwald has 200,000 members.

As a sociocultural league--the ideoprogrammatic declaration of Grunwald states--the association considers the Poles' greatest boon to be independent state existence and the prosperous cultural and material development of the entire people. It achieves its goals by relying on the principles of the socialist system, within the framework of the community of socialist countries which form an indissoluble alliance in the Warsaw Pact. Grunwald recognizes the leading role of the PZPR, with the authentic participation of the United Peasants' Party, the Democratic Party, social Christian organizations and youth organizations based on the foundation of the socialist order. It acknowledges the important role played by the Roman Catholic Church in the process of forming the patriotism and respect of all nationalities in Polish society.

The association fights against chauvinism, both Polish and non-Polish, including anti-semitism and Zionism, which, in accordance with the UN resolution, is a form of modern racism. Grunwald bases its work upon all progressive models of the historical tradition of the Polish people. The organization declared its participation in the all-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity and in its local sections.

WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE VIEWS FOOD SHORTAGES, UNREST

LD312342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The subject of the plenary session of the Warsaw PZPR Committee was the political situation in Warsaw and in Poland as a whole. During tough discussion, doubt was cast on the effectiveness so far of the action of many organs of the state administration in the face of the continual worsening of general living conditions, and the consequent worsening of the mood of the population.

Among the propositions put forward at the plenum was, among others, that personal evaluations be made in relation to the persons who bear responsibility for errors in the distribution of foodstuffs. Decisive action against speculation was called for, which should be a matter of a carefully developed system, and not just one of emergency actions.

Several speakers proposed that the old legal regulations be reintroduced which constitute a weapon in the struggle against speculation.

Siwak, Glowczyk Attend

LD011145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpt] A plenary session of the Warsaw PZPR Committee which was held yesterday was attended by Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, and Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo.

GLOWCZYK ATTENDS NATIONAL BANK PARTY MEETING

LD312033 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The main topic of discussion for party organizations in the work enterprises, towns and parishes during the meetings being held with the delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress concerns the possibilities of practical implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress.

During the meeting of Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR, with the party organization at the National Bank of Poland in Warsaw, the discussion was concentrated on matters of economic reform and its social and political effects, as well as on the role of the bank in the new system of the functioning of the national economy.

At a conference of the voivodship party aktiv in Krosno, while discussing political, organizational and economic actions, attention was drawn above all to the voivodship's difficult sociopolitical and economic situation. Defining the need to rapidly bring into effect the principles of the economic reform, the possibility of improving the exploitation of the Sub-Carpathian center of oil and natural gas mines was pointed out. One of the motions also defined the proposals connected with the exploitation of the mountain rivers of the Sub-Carpathian region for power.

PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND VOIVODSHIP PLENUMS

LD031918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The Zamosc Voivodship PZPR Committee held debates at a plenary session today.

The plenum viewed questions connected with the resolutions of the fourth voivodship program and election conference and of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

The debates were attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The main attention at the plenum was devoted to the question of agriculture. It was stated that the fertile soils of the Zamosc area are able to give the country considerably more food than at present. The participants in the discussion stressed, however, that the earth alone will not produce as much as it can unless it is sufficiently supported by technological means of production.

During the discussion many heated, account-settling words were spoken. At the same time, however, it was indicated that the new party authorities enjoy considerable trust among the PZPR members, as well as among the entire community.

A plenary session of the party voivodship committee was also held today in Jelenia Gora. The debates were attended by Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The aim of the plenum was to mark out the tasks of the voivodship party organization after the Ninth Congress of the PZPR. In the introduction a report was given on the participation of the Jelenia Gora group of delegates to the congress, representing the stance which the Jelenia Gora delegates took on the most important issues.

A report was also made on the course of the work on the party statute , and the most important decisions contained in its adopted (?version) were presented.

During the plenum, the need was ascertained to resolve all matters concerning the party in accordance with the spirit of its Ninth extraordinary congress. This must also apply to the new principles of personnel policy. The party must stand against actions which lead to a reduction in the living conditions of working people.

It was announced that during the next 3 months a report on the condition of the voivodship will be elaborated, with particular account being taken of the needs of the young. An important task of the party, it was stated, is to inspire discussion on the subject of economic reform, and to create conditions for its rapid implementation.

During the debates at the Jelenia Gora plenum the most acute current supply problems were also discussed.

Gdansk Plenum Held

LD032142 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (PAP)--The PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk convened a plenary meeting today to specify the tasks of the party regional organization in the light of the 9th PUWP Congress resolution and the current needs of Gdansk Province. The meeting was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member Jan Labecki.

The plenary meeting which was presided over by party voivodship 1st Secretary Tadeusz Fiszbach, referred extensively to the (?chief) issues and tension the country is facing.

The participatants advanced the view that apart from the actual shortages in market supply, the lack of confidence in the measures taken by the [word indistinct] authorities also has an impact on the upsetting of the market and the related protest actions. This is due, on the one hand, to the shortage of full information, chiefly about the planned price reform, and, on the one hand, the aggressive propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting the attainments of the 9th PUWP Congress in the eyes of the public opinion. This must raise doubts about whether all the parties to the social agreement are treating it in an equally honest way. In this context, and in a more general dimension, the plenary meeting critically evaluates the effectiveness of the party propaganda, both inside the party and as manifested in the media of mass communication.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS VOIVODAS CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD031546 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Under the charimanship of the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, a conference is being held in the office of the Council of Ministers with voivodas and mayors of cities at voivodeship level, devoted to the implementation of social and economic tasks in the first 6-month period of this year and to the conclusions emerging from this for the near future. The state of work in agriculture and the course of the management of agricultural products are being assessed.

It is stressed that the heads of the voivodships have, among other things, taken steps aimed at supporting relevant incentives to step up the procurement of livestock. In conjuction with the increased import of meat and the modification of the rationing system this should perceptibly alleviate the difficulties in supplies of these products by the fall. This will be accompanied by a decisive struggle against speculation and other manifestations of disorganization among the farmers.

At the voivodship level special anticrisis staffs will be set up.

INTERVIEWS WITH POLITBURO MEMBERS REPORTED

PAP Interviews Czechowicz

LD032122 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Aug (PAP)--Tadeusz Czechowicz, first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, elected member of the Politburo of the Central Committee at the Ninth PZPR Congress said the following in an interview with a PAP journalist:
At this moment the principle problem is to set up conditions for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. I think that the new authorities elected in the democratic elections should be able to win approval among broad masses of the party members and of the public. At a time when our country is suffering hardships we should throw away all hostilities and prejudices, forget offenses and get down to daily, thorough work at each working post.

My election to the Politburo, said T. Czechowicz, is in my opinion a distinction for Lodz and for the Lodz party organization. Taking this into account I will always draw special attention in the Politburo to the correct implementation of the social policy; I will propose that even at this difficult time we should complete swiftly some of the capital investments which are to supply goods for the market, and above all, safeguard the implementation of tasks connected with the rational preservation of foodstuffs, especially agricultural produce.

Speaking about the participation of women in the leading organs of the party T. Czechowicz said: It is a good thing that the tradition has been broken and that a woman has become a member of the new Politburo. I regard it as necessary to steadily involve women in the process of the direction of important sectors of the political, public and economic life. In order to achieve this it is necessary to set up a natural mechanism deriving its impetus from the grassroots and enabling women to be brought to the fore.

Romanik Views Miners' Problems

LD311250 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 [as received] Jul (PAP)--Jerzy Romanik, miner and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, gave an interview to the INTERPRESS correspondent in which he said, among other things:

My election to the Politburo was unexpected for me. I must state quite frankly that I never set myself the goal of a political career. I realize how much work awaits me in the near future, but, first and foremost, I will be a miner. Only from that position do I wish to present my view and the authentic views of the miners and the people. The cause of the workers has yet to reach the Politburo through a worker's voice and it is precisely in this way that I would like to represent them. I am convinced that my voice will be listened to attentively and that my comrades will take it into account, especially since I shall not be alone there. There will be [words indistinct] of us workers there and that is a great force, especially since we have the support of all those who voted for us.

Dwelling on the problems of coal extraction, J. Romanik said the chance of increased output would appear when miners work 5 days a week, and mines and ministries work 6 a week. It will be possible after 19,000 people are hired to work in the coal mining industry. But the question is a very complex one. Primarily there is a need for apartments, which would act as an incentive. But these will not appear in the next few years. There is only one other way--special social rights, for example, retirement at 50, after 20 years of employment, good wages. The money that people earn underground now is the same as that earned at neighboring enterprises at which one can enjoy daylight all the time.

OLSZOWSKI AT PUBLISHING COOPERATIVE WORKERS MEETING

LD312340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] A report on the state of the printing industry was discussed during a session of the Workers' Council of Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Publishing Cooperative. The meeting was chaired by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The results of the activities of the Workers Publishing Cooperative [RSW] during the first half of the year were assessed and the RSW's tasks under the government program for the stabilization of the economy were discussed.

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION 30 JULY SESSION VIEWS TASKS

AU031401 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 81 p 1

[PAP report: "Central Party Control Commission in Session"]

[Text] On 30 July the Central Party Control Commission held a session for the chairmen of the voivodship party control commissions. Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, was in the chair.

The session discussed the current tasks of party control, following the Ninth PZPR Congress, and stressed the need for work to further consolidate the party and to strengthen its ideological and organizational unity. The session stressed that the party control commissions should not only resolutely respond to all deviations from the party statute, but also prevent them in good time. The commissions' standing method of activity should be control checks, research, analyses and proposals concerning ideological and moral attitudes, other manifestations asserting themselves in the party and the need for party members to observe the statute.

The session discussed the issues of party jurisdiction in the light of the new party statute. The basic principles of the draft regulations of the Central Party Control Commission were also discussed.

Those participating in the debate included the following chairmen of the viovodship party control commissions: Henryk Stach from Poznan, Leonard Zukiewicz from Krakow, Eugeniusz Kotas from Katowice, Tadeusz Lipiec from Pila, Bogdan Nalezyty from Bydgoszcz, Julian Krochmal from Rzeszow, Barbara Marczuk from Torun, Stanislaw Galazka from Kielce, and Kazimierz Kosewski from Ciechanow. Wladyslaw Beben, deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission also participated in the debate.

The session discussed the issues of work style and methods and drew attention to the need for consistent work by all party control commissions and for close cooperation with party bodies with respect to the observance of statutory and moral norms. The announcement that members of party control commissions will be given a course in the party statute, party jurisdiction and preventive and educational work was greeted with approval.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON FORUM MEETING IN POZNAN

AU031355 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 81 p 6

[PAP report and "AP" commentary on the meeting of representatives of party forums and debating clubs in Poznan]

[Text] PAP--Representatives of party forums and debating clubs met recently in Poznan at their national meeting. According to the communique published, those participating in it were representatives of the Poznan Forum of Communists, the Katowice Party Forum, the Gorzow Party Forum, the Jastrzebie Party Forum, the initiating group of Lublin Communists, the Movement of Szczecin Communists, the Movement of Swinoujscie Communists, the Warszawa-80 Club, the Debating Forum of Warsaw Communists, the Ursus-81 Party Club, the Zielona Gora Communists' Forum, the Walbrzych Party Forum, as well as of the clubs that are being organized in Koszalin, Rzeszow, Konin, Leszno, Wroclaw and others.

"AP"--In the precongress period, nonstatutory party activity assumed various forms. It was prompted by confusion in basic party organizations, the lack of confidence in party echelons, and the endeavor of party members to rally on the grounds of common views on the situation in the party and the country. That activity assumed various forms: of the so-called horizontal agreements, as well as of many forums and clubs. They have brought to the surface many comrades who are deeply engaged, seeking and longing for an unrestricted exchange of ideas.

They undoubtedly contributed their part to the congress preparations, to the animation in intellectual party life and to the unavoidable polarization of positions within the party.

Conferences at all levels and the extraordinary congress are now over. We now have the programmatic decisions and the PZPR statutes worked out with the broad participation of the entire party, as well as governing bodies formed in democratic elections from the bottom up. We also are, or at least should be, aware that in the bitter political struggle which is going on in the country, party unity is a fundamental and necessary condition for victory.

In line with the will of the party, manifested rather generally, the two basic congress documents allow for the right to discuss, to voice and to defend one's own views, and to establish links among party organizations and members for the purpose of inspiration or for shaping opinions. In line with the inviolable principles binding the Leninist party, at the same time the two documents refer to all obligations stemming from democratic centralism, including the obligation to act within the network of statutory party structures, to conform to decisions, to recognize the powers of superior bodies, and to fight all tendencies and moves weakening party unity.

How, then, about the various forms of party activity to-date? Aktivs rallied within those forms are highly valuable for the party. The party still needs ability in thinking, needs a search for solutions adapted to the complex political and social conditions, needs the exchange of experiences and opinions. However, all the conditions now exist for changing the organizational forms of such activity. The change is primarily needed in basic party organizations that were, are and will be decisive links in party life and activity, and that must settle highly important problems. The change is also needed in party echelons at all levels, which provide basic party organizations with ideas, additionally check the concepts proposed for action, and disseminate party opinions. Moreover, the congress has obligated party echelons to encourage that activity, to heed and look after it. Thus it is only natural to expect that party life will settle down in a uniform stream, by no means at the price of its impoverishment.

In that respect, a great deal depends on party echelons, on their candor, their willingness and ability to draw conclusions from all manifestations of activity, and on their abilities to organize party thoughts. However, a great deal also depends on aktiv circles engaged in leading those various teams. They are now facing a test in their awareness of real responsibility for the party, for its unity and future.

On the other hand, however, if there are persons who place their personal ambitions above the party interests, the party will be forced to resort to statutory disciplinary means, just to see to it that the party--as we frequently repeated in the precongress discussions--be a party, or a united organism that is bold in its thinking and able to act, and that is guided by one program and one will.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON 28 JUL COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

AU311316 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Report on the 28 July session of the Polish Council of Ministers--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--A SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WAS HELD ON 28 JULY WITH THE PREMIER, ARMY GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, IN THE CHAIR. ACCORDING TO THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESS SPOKESMAN, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EVALUATED THE SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE CURRENT YEAR AND, AGAINST THAT BACKGROUND, DISCUSSED THE MOST PRESSING LINES OF ACTION IN THE COMING MONTHS.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IS FORMIDABLE. A SHARP DECLINE WAS RECORDED IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, WHICH WAS 12.5 PERCENT LOWER THAN IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1980.

The production decline was particularly painful in branches supplying raw materials, especially coal. The situation in the sphere of fuel and raw materials has become even worse.

The decline in production has distinctly restricted the export abilities of the economy. The value of exported goods was 25 percent less than a year ago, and as a result import capabilities have shrunk, and this was painfully experienced by industry.

THE RESULTS ATTAINED IN THE PROCUREMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, AND PARTICULARLY OF LIVESTOCK, WERE UNFAVORABLE, MAINLY BECAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHICALLY POOR FODDER CROPS GATHERED LAST YEAR. Compared with the corresponding period in 1980, the procurement of livestock in the first half of the year was 18.4 percent less and most recently that drop has reached about 30 percent, which has resulted in reduced meat rations, despite the increased meat import.

Much attention was attached to the fiscal and market situation. While production was declining, the population's cash incomes increased more than 25 percent. The increased demand for all articles has brought about the further disorganization of the market and painful confusions in supplies.

IN THE THIRD QUARTER, THE FISCAL AND MARKET SITUATION IS EXPECTED TO DETERIORATE EVEN MORE, IF PRODUCTION DOES NOT STOP SINKING AND IF THE UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE IN INCOMES IS NOT RESTRICTED. If the wage funds grow at the present rate and if production sinks, the inflation gap will increase by Z120 billion more in the third quarter and by Z200 billion in the fourth quarter.

The deepening of those adverse trends is threatening serious consequences, above all with the complete disorganization of the market.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CAREFULLY ASSESSED MOVES NECESSARY TO CHECK THE CRISIS. Having found it necessary to rapidly and consistently comply with the theses of the economic reform, which is the main task, the Council of Ministers obligated ministries and economic units to take steps against the growing disproportions in the economy and to eliminate the negative phenomena from it. In particular, emergency decisions were adopted to mitigate the market situation.

The main objective is to put in motion the "flywheel" of the economy, and thus primarily to ensure production by providing raw and other materials and spare parts necessary in enterprises and branches of key importance for market supplies and for production for the needs of agriculture and export. Labor organization, productivity and discipline must improve. Steps must be taken against unjustified absenteeism. The weakening of the positions of enterprise management is inadmissible. In the interests of the public, enterprises which are provided with raw materials and whose production is of decisive importance for supplying the market with essential articles, should operate on normal days off and compensate for them later. That measure is to be regarded as temporary, but under the present circumstances as necessary for the entire society.

THE GOVERNMENT IS COUNTING ON MINERS' INITIATIVES AIMED AT INCREASING THE OUTPUT OF COAL. IT IS PARTICULARLY NECESSARY TO INCREASE COAL SUPPLIES TO POWER PLANTS AND TO ENTERPRISES PROCESSING FARM RAW MATERIALS AND FOOD, OR OTHERWISE WORKING FOR THE SUPPLIES TO THE POPULATION. AT THE SAME TIME ALL MINISTRIES HAVE BEEN OBLIGATED TO STRICTLY SAVE COAL, ENERGY AND LIQUID FUEL. THAT INSTRUCTION WILL BE STRICTLY CONTROLLED.

It is absolutely necessary to increase exports in order to earn foreign currency needed to purchase food, raw materials and components for the manufacture of a number of basic articles for the market.

Enterprises should promote production, reducing imports, and encompassing particularly simple commodities that are in demand on the market, including farm tools and spare parts. The government will provide economic and fiscal incentives for this purpose.

The Situation in Agriculture

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINED THE SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE. HARVEST FORECASTS ARE FAVORABLE. THE RECOMMENDATION WAS GIVEN TO ENGAGE ALL AVAILABLE FORCES AND MEANS TO BRING IN THE CROPS EFFICIENTLY, TO UTILIZE FARM PRODUCE AND TO ENSURE THE NECESSARY STOCKS. Guidelines were discussed for action to check the decline in stockbreeding and to increase livestock procurements for the controlled supplies to the population. Attention was drawn to the fact that alongside the growing sales of meat on the free market livestock procurements had been decreasing drastically. Those sales have now reached 20 percent of total supplies. The government does not dispute the right to sell meat on the free market, but meat should be sold at reasonable prices and not at the expense of supplies within the rationing system.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OBLIGATED MINISTRIES TO TAKE PARTICULAR PAINS TO PREVENT A DETERIORATION IN THE SUPPLIES OF THE PUBLIC WITH CONSUMER GOODS. For that prupose ministries have been advised to make use of every possibility to increase marketable production and to continue the production of essential goods. In particular, it is necessary to combat extravagance with every determination and at the same time to organize an efficient distribution of market commodities, and particularly of food.

Fighting Profiteering

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS ORDERED AN INTENSIFICATION OF THE CONSISTENT AND EFFECTIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GROWING PHENOMENON OF PROFITEERING IN FOODSTUFFS AND MANUFACTURED GOODS. Special operations will be carried out against profiteering. The conviction was expressed that the whole society will widely assist state organs in that action.

The government expects society to receive the moves aimed at checking the dangerous tendencies in the economy with understanding and to support them, because those moves are in its interests. That understanding and support should be manifested in the utilization of production capacities, in the regular work to increase market supplies, in reducing spontaneous mass purchases that are disorganizing the market, as well as in abstaining from demands for wage increases, which increase the amount of money without cover and, as a result, aggravate the crisis. Under the present circumstances, those demands must be disregarded.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS LISTENED TO A REPORT ON THE WORK PERFORMED TO DATE TO REFORM PRICES, AND CONFIRMED THE PRINCIPLE OF BROADLY CONSULTING WITH THE PUBLIC THE STABILIZATION PROGRAM PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE SCOPE AND METHODS OF REFORM IMPLEMENTATION. The government will adopt decisions and will act to change prices in the way approved by society.

A report was listened to on reorganization work which has begun in ministries. The need has been emphasized once again to properly employ the personnel discharged as a result of the liquidation, reorganization or reduction of ministries and institutions. That program as a whole will be examined at a Council of Ministers session to be held in the very near future.

Draft Amendments in the National Socioeconomic Plan

AS THE NEXT ISSUE ON THE AGENDA, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINED DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE IN THE 1981 NATIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN. THEY WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE NEXT SESSION OF THE SEJM OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. The government program for implementing the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress was also discussed. In this respect, the Council of Ministers called careful attention to the shortcomings and omissions found in the recent control. Ministerial leaderships have been advised to more frequently and directly contact enterprise collectives, particularly the larger ones.

POLISH AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU031853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Aug (AGERPRES)--On the 37th anniversary of Poland's Resurrection Day, Boleslaw Koperski, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, met on August 3, teaching staff of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy. On the occasion, the Polish ambassador spoke about the significance of the Eleventh Congress of the PUWP, about the achievements scored by his country's people in building the socialist society, about the development of the Romanian-Polish relations.

DEFENSE MINISTER OLTEANU CABLES PRC COUNTERPART

AU301928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jul (AGERPRES)--On the 54th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Major General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram of congratulations to Geng Biao, vice premier of the State Council, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China.

CEAUSESCU GREETS RAJA'I ON IRANIAN ELECTION

AU031053 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] To his excellency Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran.

On your election to the high position as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I extend to you most cordial congratulations, wishes for personal health and happiness and wishes for full success in fulfilling the highly responsible duties entrusted to you by the Iranian people.

I take this opportunity to express the conviction that the close relations between our countries will increasingly expand and intensify, to the benefit and in the interest of the friendly Romanian and Iranian peoples and of the cause of peace, detente, independence and cooperation throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP GREETS BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU031056 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] To the BCP Central Committee,

Dear comrades: On the 90th anniversary of the founding of the BCP we extend to you, all communists and the fraternal Bulgarian people cordial greetings and warmest congratulations, on behalf of the RCP, its secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and all the Romanian people.

The creation of the Marxist party of the workers class in Bulgaria is a historic event in the political life of your country. The 1919 transformation of the party into a communist party marked the progress of the Bulgarian revolutionary movement toward a higher stage in the struggle against capitalist exploitation, reaction and fascism and for attaining the aspirations for social and national freedom.

The BCP organized and led the struggle of patriotic forces which, under the favorable circumstances created by the Soviet Army's victories over fascism, overthrew the monarchical-fascist dictatorship on 9 September 1944 and installed the people's power, thus opening up the road for Bulgaria's socialist change.

The great successes attained by the Bulgarian people after the victory of the socialist revolution are inseparably linked with the activity of the BCP. Under the leadership of their Communist Party, the Bulgarian people have attained outstanding results in building the new system and developing industry, agriculture, science and culture.

We are glad to be able to point out that the relations of close friendship and mutual assistance established between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, between the revolutionary movements in the two countries and between our communist parties have acquired an ever richer content in the years of socialist construction and have developed in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields. We express the conviction that these traditional relations of friendship, based on mutual trust, esteem and respect, will continue to expand, in the spirit of meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peace, security, national independence and international cooperation and collaboration.

On this glorious anniversary, we wish you dear comrades new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in the activity carried out for the prosperity and happiness of the friendly Bulgarian people.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee

RCP GREETS SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

AU031055 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party [SACP].

Esteemed Comrades: On the 60th anniversary of the SACP we extend to you warm congratulations and a message of militant friendship and soliarity on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian communists and all our people follow with great interest and sentiments of warm friendship the revolutionary activity and struggle carried out by your party, under particularly difficult underground conditions, against the imperialist, colonialist, racist and apartheid policy and for freedom and social progress.

We wish you new successes in the struggle for national liberation and for attaining the legitimate aspirations of the working people in South Africa and we reiterate the conviction that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties will continue to develop, to the benefit of the cause of peace, freedom, independence and cooperation among peoples.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee

UN NAMIBIA GROUP VISITS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU280920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jul (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the UN Council for Namibia, led by Ambassador (Legwaila Joseph Legwaila) [name as received], permanent representative of Botswana to the United Nations, paid a visit to Romania over July 23-26 at the invitation of the Romanian Government. During their visit, the delegation were received by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and conducted talks with Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

At the end of the visit a communique was adopted. During the exchange of opinions--the communique reads--the fact was highlighted that the situation in Namibia had deteriorated, particularly as a consequence of the constant refuse of South Africa to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and apply the UN resolutions on Namibia. Furthermore, South Africa's repeated aggressive acts against neighbouring states render the situation in southern Africa even worse and jeopardize international peace and security.

During the talks, Romania's consistent stand was reiterated regarding the Namibian people's inalienable right to independence in a sovereign and unitary state, as well as the Romanian Government's support to the urgent application of the UN plan established on the basis of Resolution 435 of the Security Council of 1978.

The communique highlights the opinion of the Romanian Government that, under the current circumstances, all states should intensify their political and diplomatic activities with a view to ensuring Namibia's independence in keeping with the UN plan. It is imperatively necessary that all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces intensify their efforts towards ensuring the success of the Namibian people's just fight. Consequently, the General Assembly and the Security Council are called upon to take urgent measures for removing the obstacles posed to the exercise by the Namibian people of its right to free and sovereign existence.

The Romanian Government--the communique reads in conclusion--expresses its full support to the efforts of the United Nations, in particular to the activities of the UN council for Namibia. Romania is firmly resolved to work for the undelayed attainment of the Namibian people's independence so that Namibia becomes one of the free nations of the world.

CARRILLO RECEIVES RCP'S CAZACU IN MADRID

AU311854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 31 Jul (AGERPRES)--The secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, Santiago Carrillo, met with the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, that attends the proceedings of the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Spain.

During the talks the particularly important role was highlighted of the friendly meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo, that went down as moments of reference in the development and deepening of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the CPS, relations grounded on mutual esteem and valuation, on full equality and respect for each party's right to independently elaborate its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the concrete historical conditions in each country. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the ascending course of the bilateral relations developing on multiple lanes between Romania and Spain, between the peoples of the two countries. The two parties' wish was also expressed to further develop their relations. During the interview opinions were exchanged on the concerns and activity of the two parties just as on current aspects of the international life, of the world communist and working-class movement.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH TURKEY HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU301936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jul (AGERPRES)--Talks were conducted in Bucharest over July 25-30 between Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Yildirim Akturk, secretary of state at the State Organization for Planning of the Republic of Turkey. On the occasion information was exchanged on the concerns of the two planning bodies just as on the expansion of bilateral economic collaboration.

During his Romanian visit the guest had talks with executives of ministries and paid fact-finding visits to economic units. An aide-memoire was concluded at the end of the talks.

ANDREI RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU031855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Aug (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, received Andre Lewin, director, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, who visited Romania as guest of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They discussed questions of collaboration between Romania and France at the UN and in other international bodies.

RCP, CONGOLESE LABOR OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

AU031857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 3, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, was called on by the delegation of the Congolese Labour Party (CLP), headed by (Zephirin Mafouana Makosso), member of the CC of the CLP, who at the invitation of the CC of the RCP is paying a visit to Romania for exchange of experience. During the interview evoked were the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Congolese Labour Party, between the two peoples and countries, that develop continuously in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect. The sides also informed mutually of the present activities and preoccupations of the two parties as regards problems of the domestic life and some aspects of the international situation.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES IBRD DIRECTOR

AU311850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Jul (AGERPRES)--Petre Gigea, minister of finance, received Anthony Looijen, executive director at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). During the interview aspects were discussed regarding the further development of the collaboration and cooperation between Romanian financial and banking institutions and the IBRD.

VICE PREMIER RECEIVES SOCIALIST IAEA MEMBERS

AU301050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jul (AGERPRES)--On the occasion of the Bucharest meeting of some socialist countries in the membership of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vice-Premier Nicolae Constantin, received on July 30 the leaders of the delegations of the participating countries. On the occasion, a talk took place, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

BELGRADE: SITUATION 'EXTREMELY SERIOUS' IN POLAND

AU031958 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] At the beginning of our foreign political chronicle, here is a report on events in Poland which, according to observers' assessment, is entering probably the worst stage of the crisis which began last August with a series of strikes in the Baltic. Zoran Zlatanovic, TANJUG correspondent, reports from Warsaw:

In the assessment of observers here, Poland is facing the greatest, most dangerous challenge to its fate. The crisis, especially the economic one, is assuming growing proportions. The government is striving to rally all the forces in society around its program of how to overcome the crisis. To eliminate the danger that has arisen is a vital patriotic task of the people's power and of all Poles, the Government Presidium warned the Polish people on the eve of the protest actions which were carried out today in the streets of the country's capital, despite all the warnings to the contrary.

Shortly after 1000, a column of vehicles of the capital's working collectives drove through the streets of Warsaw. With a deafening sounding of horns, the column of vehicles drove through the main streets and passed the buildings of the party Central Committee, the government and the State Council. The heavy trucks, tractors and mobile cranes then blocked the main city thoroughfare linking the north part of Warsaw with the south, the left and the right banks of the Vistula.

Public security forces intervened immediately to reestablish and control traffic in the capital. Some Warsaw districts, around the party Central Committee, government and State Council buildings, nevertheless remained closed to any traffic. According to some reports, the approaches to the capital from all directions are also being controlled.

Both the government and the party have warned that street demonstrations constitute the greatest danger to the country. They nevertheless happened in several Polish towns in the past days and in Warsaw today.

However, the situation is extremely serious and Poland is but a step away from measures which could be ranked as exceptional. The government will find it difficult to decide to take them, but everything shows that events are moving that way.

TANJUG ON U.S. STAND AT LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

LD031855 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 3 Aug (TANJUG)--The third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea resumed here today.

This session of the conference is to issue a proposal for an international convention on the law of the sea, as a first complete international document of the kind. The elaboration of the convention began eight years ago.

However, the conference can hardly be expected to adopt a proposal for the international convention on the law of the sea at this session, as there are no indications at all that the U.S. delegation could change the passive stand it took at the April and May sessions in New York.

The conference was to adopt a proposal on the convention at its spring session in New York. But the U.S. Administration then announced the wish to reconsider the U.S. stand on the proposal thus bringing into question all previous work on the preparation of the convention on the law of the sea. This made it impossible for the New York session to make any headway.

The U.S. delegation to the New York session announced it would not be able to present new stands of the U.S. Administration before late 1981, perhaps not even before 1982.

The U.S. Government made it openly--though not officially--known that its reserves [as received] primarily referred to those provisions in the international convention on the law of the sea relating to an international sea zone as the common property of mankind. According to a previous agreement, the net income generated by the exploitation of natural riches of the sea bed in the international zone would go to the least developed countries. However, the U.S. Government now wants to secure advantages for its multinational companies which have made biggest advances in developing the technology for the exploitation of natural riches, above all minerals, of the sea bed.

KOSTIC-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN, CANADA

LD031948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Federal Executive Council headed by Federal Secretary for Finances Petar Kostic returned in Belgrade this morning following visits to Canada and Japan. In the two countries, the members of the delegation discussed the promotion of overall relations, and, in this framework, especially those economic and financial.

KOMMUNIST INTERVIEWS ITALIAN CP'S BERLINGUER

LD311026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG)--General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer maintains that the transformation of the Italian society and state "can be initiated only by a new ruling class, [words indistinct] government which would be the expression of the unity of the working class, other working masses and the most progressive forces within and outside popular and democratic parties.

Berlinguer assesses the crisis of the Italian society as having gained "the structural and political dimensions of a true exhaustion of the ruling class". He cites the solving of the "communist question" as the condition for overcoming the [word indistinct]. He maintains that "it is not necessary to change the present constitutional order of the republic". The crux of the crisis lies in what Toliatti termed "lame democracy" i.e. the attitude of Italy's political and social forces which have, for over three decades, been excluding the Communist Party from the country's political leadership.

In an interview to the weekly KOMMUNIST, organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), Berlinguer answers questions on Italy's present-day social and political problems, the role of the Italian Party and relations within the workers' and communist movement.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party believes that the very Communist Party, itself, is the best guarantee that a [words indistinct] government will rally and bring to expression the best forces of Italian democracy. Berlinguer points out that it is necessary to interrupt the process of [words indistinct] corrodes the back-bone of society, all its institutions, the state as a whole.

The Italian Communist Party has built a solid platform of new internationalism, of the autonomy of workers' and communist parties, of different roads to socialism, of relations between democracy and socialism and of the freedom of culture, research and pluralism, Berlinguer specifies.

According to Berlinguer, such a platform has been achieved through a "gradual, but persistent liberation from ideological stereotypes and doctrinal pedantries, striving to [words indistinct] and the lessons of the teachers of scientific socialism and to adapt them to the time, national conditions and circumstances of Italy in Western Europe".

Berlinguer describes Mitterrand's recent victory as "representing a prize awarded by the French people to the policy of the French Socialist Party".

Asked by the Belgrade KOMUNIST about mutual relations between the LCY and the Italian Communist Party, Berlinguer assesses them as very good owing, primarily, to the two parties very close stands on major world problems of our [words indistinct] movements. They are also a result of mutual efforts for strengthening cooperation between the two countries and their peoples, Berlinguer said in conclusion.

DJURANOVIC SPEAKS AT RALLY IN ZUBACKI UBLI

LD021820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 2 Aug 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Zubacki Ubli, 2 Aug (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia expects that at the forthcoming summit conference of 22 developed and developing countries scheduled to be held in October in Mexico an atmosphere of mutual trust will be created which will enable a start on global negotiations to be made and thereby open up the process of the establishment of a new international economic order. "A measure of readiness" to this effect was expressed at a recent Ottawa summit of seven industrially most developed countries of the West. This was said today by Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic in a speech at the traditional people's rally in Zubacki Ubli, a town at the junction of the borders of three Yugoslav constituent republics--Montenegro, Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Djuranovic also expressed the hope that the continuation of the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference (CSCE) foreseen for late this year results which will ensure the continuity of the CSCE and, especially, the strengthening of confidence and efforts for disarmament.

The president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Djuranovic, assessed that in spite of the difficulties it has encountered owing to the deteriorated international situation and the fact that it has been discontinued the Madrid meeting of the CSCE was not a futile effort. The greatest contribution to this was made by the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe which make constructive efforts for a successful ending of that meeting.

The Yugoslav Premier especially emphasized that the political and economic situations in the world today call for "greater vigilance, responsibility and readiness" of Yugoslavia. The arms race has no limits, the bloc rivalry is increasing, the new and old focuses of crisis threaten to cause broader conflicts and the independence of non-bloc countries is increasingly threatened, Djuranovic specified.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbours the Yugoslav premier stressed that Yugoslavia has a very developed and good cooperation with the majority of these countries.

In spite of the deterioration in relations with Albania, Yugoslavia will continue in the future to develop mutually beneficial cooperation with this neighbour. However this will be possible only if Tirana stops organizing and encouraging forces which seek to break the integrity of Yugoslavia, said Djuranovic.

Yugoslavia constantly and consistently pursues its peaceful policy, the policy of equitable cooperation and non-interference in internal affairs of others. It follows this policy in the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, the European Security and Cooperation Conference, the group of developing countries and in its bilateral relations. Yugoslavia considers such policy an inseparable part of the struggle for the preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the attainments of the people's liberation war and the revolution, and its socialist construction.

The Yugoslav premier devoted greater part of his one-hour speech to the current internal problems of the country. Assessing that Yugoslavia now faces a "certain setback in the development of its socialist self-management", Djuranovic urged the mobilization of all forces in order to overcome the present slowdown in the development of social relations. In the domain of the struggle for socialist self-management, the working people's action lacks the necessary intensity, said Djuranovic. In this way, the room is created for the activity of various anti-self-management and anti-socialist forces, which leads to certain failures being present now.

The implementation of economic stabilization calls for greater political stabilization, said the premier. He especially stressed the need for an accelerated development of the system of self-management in order to ensure that the working people directly decide on all questions of social reproduction and all social affairs in general.

Djuranovic assessed as necessary a radical turn-about in dealing with major material disproportions in the Yugoslav economy, both those in the distribution of income and those structural. He cautioned that republican, provincial and local particularism and national egotism are the major obstacles on the road of settling the disproportions. Djuranovic stressed that there are no supranational interests in Yugoslavia and called for cherishing brotherhood and unity in the country as a major precondition for the further progress of socialist construction.

There is no multinational country in the world which can boast such achievements in the equality of nations and nationalities as Yugoslavia has achieved, Djuranovic stressed and noted that this is to be maintained and further developed.

The Yugoslav premier firmly urged a consistent mutual linking of republican, provincial, regional and communal development programmes and the pooling of labour and resources and spoke in favour of the inviolability of the unity of the Yugoslav market.

The president of the Federal Executive Council expressed satisfaction at the growth of industrial production and exports and the slower rise of prices over the last few months, after very unfavourable economic trends at the beginning of this year. He credited these positive results primarily to the measures and actions taken as a result of the overall growth in the mobility, responsiblity and effectiveness of the society.

Djuranovic singled out two economic tasks as the most urgent and important at present, namely the expansion of exports to hard currency markets and a radical reduction of investments and general and collective consumption in all sectors. These two targets should be fought for "with all available means" along the line of Yugoslavia's fundamental political and economic strategy which remains unchanged, said Djuranovic.

More on Speech

LD022154 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] In the year in which we celebrate the 40th anniversary of popular uprising and socialist revolution, we, linked in brotherhood and united, continue to carry onwards the torch of the revolution, by preserving its most valuable achievements: brotherhood and unity, freedom, equality and independence. Our message to all is that we are marching along the road charted by Comrade Tito and we are demonstrating to everybody that we are like Tito. This was stressed at the 19th rally of brotherhood and unity held in Zubacki Ubli, the spot where the three Socialist Republics of Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro meet. We have received a report by Dubravko Cota from the large rally at which Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke.

[Begin recording] [Cota] Safeguard brotherhood and unity as though it were your life. This message from Tito is also the message of the 19th rally of brotherhood and unity on Saturday and Sunday in Zubacki--the spot where the three Socialist Repbulics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and Croatia meet; the spot where communists and patriots of this area reached agreement in August 1941, at a time when in these areas the occupier had tried to fan national hatred and cause fratricidal war in an attempt to suppress the people's movement for freedom; the spot where it was proved once again that brotherhood and unity is the guarantee of victory in the struggle for freedom, the guarantee of Tito's socialist Yugoslavia.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke at the rally. Having stressed the significance of the agreement reached in Zubacki Ubli in 1941, Djuranovic said:

[Djuranovic] Brotherhood and unity has been and remains the conditions of our victories, of our existence, of the successful onward march of our revolution. The idea of brotherhood and unity, in fact the policy of equality of all nations and nationalities of our country, has been the great banner of the revolution under which we, with Tito at the head, victoriously marched to freedom and have lived in freedom in the great present and an even greater future.

In the present conditions of the struggle for socialism, in the conditions of the struggle for the final victory of socialist self-management as the ruling social and production relations in our country, the meaning and the essence of brotherhood and unity acquire even more in importance and greatness. Brotherhood and unity are today, and will be tomorrow, one of the most fundamental cohesive factors of our socialist community, an irreplaceable guarangee of our strength in the struggle against all who have tried to attack our independence, our country's self-managing socialist system and the great achievements of our socialist revolution.

The fighting march toward freedom too has not been strewn with laurels, it was a march, in fact, of troubles, of stagnations and temporary setbacks. These are the unavoidable laws of revolution.

At that time fresh experiences were culled, fresh strength gathered; at times it was even necessary to take a step backward in order that in the people's action the enemy might be dealt a defeating blow and in order that the path for fresh progress toward freedom might be opened up.

Our struggle today for socialist self-managing and truly humane relations is also not progressing along a straight line; we are slackening off in certain sections along the broad front of the struggle for self-management; we are suffering temporary set-backs; we are weakening individual positions due either to self-satisfaction or opportunism, due to giving in in face of spontaneous trends or in face of the weakening of revolutionary responsibility, due to falling prey to various types of egoism, be it material, particularists, nationalistic egoism or such like, or due to individual errors by certain organs and leaderships. In addition, the resistance extended by old relations is tough; exponents of techno-bureaucratic and of certain other privileges and positions in the distribution of income do not surrender easily. All this is particularly (?clearly) demonstrated in the economic development and in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. The problems of socioeconomic relations and of the implementation of economic stabilization are the crucial issues of our present and it is on their solution that the trends of the entire stabilization in the internal political sphere fundamentally depend.

The development of self-management is most directly linked with successfully resolving economic problems. These tasks are inseparable from one another. There is no and can be no economic stabilization on lasting foundations if we do not ensure, with the development of the system of socialist self-management both in the economic and political sphere, the direct decisionmaking by the working people of all issues of social reproduction and of all social affairs. In this way we create the social conditions for the working people and the broadest working masses being faced most directly with the essence of the socio-economic problems, and thus also with the real possibilities of resolving these problems. In such conditions the common tongue in coordinating joint interests will be found very quickly and in the best possible way.

Thus, the deadliest weapon in the struggle for resolving economic problems is concrete and broad action by the working people, reliance on their working and creative initiative as well as direct responsibility, above all through their direct and real decisionmaking, within the framework of the delegate system, on all issues of social reproduction and the development of economic policy. This is the only path leading toward the destruction of everything which keeps up and fuels bureaucratism, technocratism, liberalism and nationalism.

[Cota] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, also spoke of the need for a radical change with regard to resolving major material disproportions which we have been facing for some time. Whether it be a question of structural disproportions, or of disproportions in the distribution of income, the chief feature of which now is that consumption is realized above real material possibilities. In particular, Djuranovic said, we are facing the major task of socioeconomic development. We have to establish the material obligations of associated labor of the republics and provinces in connection with the implementation of the tasks which should contribute to the elimination of structural disproportions in this development.

The delegations of the municipalities of Dubrovnik, Niksic and Trebinje laid wreaths at the memorial to the fighters killed in the war in Zubacki Ubli. Greetings telegrams to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency were also read. [end recording]

MARINC COMMENTS ON KOSOVO 'INSURRECTION'

PM311434 Brussels LE SOIR in French 29 Jul 81 p 3

["A.B.D." report: "The Yugoslav Authorities and the Kosovo Troubles: 'Once But Not Twice'"]

[Text] "We bear most responsibility for what happened in Kosovo but it will not happen again." The man who was speaking knew what he was talking about. He was Mr Marinc, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Presidium and member of the confederation of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia--two political bodies which play a considerable role in the state--and also former chief of the government of the Republic of Slovenia and, in that capacity, familiar with problems of local administration.

Since Slovenia is by far the most underdeveloped republic, he also knows the importance of North-South relations in a country in which there are great disparities.

But although Mr Marinc admitted that mistakes had been made, he specified that it was a case of lack of vigilance and excessive tolerance rather than a fundamentally bad policy. He stressed the considerable effort made by the federation to develop Kosovo--the region located in the central southern part of Yugoslavia, bordering on Albania and populated mainly by Albanians. Since the end of the war, he said, Kosovo's development rate has been 470 percent, in other words twice that of the country as a whole. Life expectancy, which was formerly 45 years, is now 68 years. A university has been founded in Pristina, the capital, and 50,000 students study there. But all that is still not enough to keep pace with the growth in the population--one of the highest in the world (33 per 1,000). In addition Kosovo has been given industries which do not generate enough jobs. Some things will therefore have to be reviewed, and now that calm has been restored efforts are being made to do that.

But first it was necessary to face an outright insurrection. Mr Marinc had three things to say about that:

--It was mounted by a handful of very aggressive people;

--It is ridiculous to talk about hundreds if not thousands of people being killed when the riot was suppressed "because if that had happened in a European country like Yugoslavia it would have been impossible to hide it for long";

--The troubles were stirred up by Albania, which was easily done since many lecturers teaching at Pristina and a large quantity of the books used came from Albania and the Yugoslav authorities did not interfere in that teaching.

Nonetheless, we do not want to break with Albania, Mr Marinc added, especially since we are convinced that changes are inevitable in this country, but we could not accept the primitive egalitarianism which exists in Tirana. Our solution to the Kosovo problems is bound to be democratic.

In this connection Mr Marinc disputed the suggestion that conferring republic status on the Autonomous Region of Kosovo (attached to the Republic of Serbia) might constitute a democratic measure. Quite the reverse; he described that demand as reactionary because it is based on a racist concept: the fact of being Albanian. He added that it would not solve the problems because the Albanians are not limited to Kosovo but also live in Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia. It would therefore pave the way for territorial disputes. If Kosovo became a republic, however, it would have the right of secession and that would bring a danger of reopening the old Balkan wounds: Bulgaria's designs on Macedonia, agitation by Hungarians, Serbs, Croatians and so forth living on territories other than "their own."

In conclusion Mr Marinc indicated that he discussed this question in Brussels with representatives of the Communist Party, Socialist Party and Belgian Socialist Party and that he suggested that each send delegations to the region to assess the situation. He also linked the Kosovo problems to terrorist actions perpetrated against Yugoslavia in Belgium, seeing it as "a union of all the enemies of the Yugoslav system, from the pro-Cominformists to the Ustashi, from the Albanians to the former royalists." This merger, he pointed out, often comes about in Belgium. According to Mr Marinc this behavior is typical of defeated people, but terrorism against Yugoslavia is ultimately also a threat to the Belgians' security.

KOSOVO SAWP PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION

LD011400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 31 Jun (TANJUG)--Today's session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference examined the present activity of the Socialist Alliance in the implementation of the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and tasks determined by the Provincial Conference in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the political situation in the province.

Speaking about this, Metus Balabani, member of the Provincial Conference Presidium, said that specific activity has been carried out on the basis of these documents in all environments, levels and forms of organization of the Socialist Alliance. Apart from meetings of corresponding organs, forums and their forms of activity, the sociopolitical action was carried out in local organizations and branches of the Socialist Alliance. A large number of discussions was organized with students of secondary school abroad and who are at the moment in the country. Seminars were organized with educational workers, while constant activity is under way at the university and in the university center to prepare in the best possible way the beginning of the new school year.

Balabani emphasized that most working people and citizens of Kosovo, members of all nations and nationalities, comprehended the reactionary essence of hostile activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, its harmfulness for our entire country and especially its harmfulness for the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and Yugoslavia as a whole. The activity of hostile forces has been denounced in all environments and at all levels, and the front of struggle has been widened. Ideopolitical differentiation has been carried out in a specific manner, and an uncompromising struggle is being waged against the protagonists of unrest and their supporters. However, Metus Balabani said, this activity is not at the necessary level considering that some environments have not sufficiently comprehended the need for more permanent work in all levels of the social organization, the result of which would be the change of the situation for better, expansion of the struggle and creation of the political climate and consciousness among the working people and citizens to pursue an open and uncompromising struggle in a courageous and revolutionary manner.

Stressing that the meetings raised many questions and problems which have been accumulated over the years and that there was open reaction to the phenomena of irresponsibility, laxity, sloppiness, liberalism and opportunism as well as demands for more efficacious work of all organs and institutions of our political system, Balabani said that all local communities carried out a realistic study of cases of Serbs and Montenegrins leaving Kosovo, expressing readiness to extend all-round help to commissions which should make a realistic assessment of this.

Apart from the critical study, sociopolitical and other measures are being undertaken in every environment against those who in various ways evoke suspicion or are undermining brotherhood and unity and togetherness of the nations and nationalities in the province, republic and our entire social community, Metus Balabani emphasized.

He stressed that at the same time there is also organized activity to implement the measures of economic stabilization. He recalled that the Socialist Alliance is especially engaged during the harvest, in the organization of numerous actions to regulate public services, in the preparation of brigades for labor actions in the country and in the organization of the federal labor action in Kosovo.

While noting that visible results have been achieved in the stabilization of the situation in the province, Balabani said that the political situation in the province is still burdened by hostile activity, especially the writing of slogans and pamphlets, aimed at causing insecurity and spreading hatred between the nations and nationalities of our country, especially between Albanians and Serbs. All this, Balabani said, requires of us greater mobilization at work, organization in uncovering these slogans and unmasking their contents and hostile propaganda from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and some other centers in the world.

Balbani urged [words indistinct] harvest, still greater intensification of activity of the branches of the Socialist Alliance and work with young people while they are at home and when they started school and studies.

Mustafa Rusiti, chairman of the information section of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, informed the members of the Provincial Commission about the last meeting of the section's secretariat held on 20 July. He repeated his one-sided and personal assessment of the work of the information media and tried to split them according to their republican belonging. He paid least attention to the work of the information media in Kosovo, while those outside Kosovo he divided according to his own taste into which were reporting in a "sensationalist" manner and those which were writing "constructively." In this connection, Rusiti did not produce a single specific case of either article or commentary, although this was the only way to discuss the theme. This is why his speech was again malicious and tactless, trying to bring about a split in the Yugoslav press and to prevent a dialogue on the essential questions of the best and most constructive reporting on the process of overcoming counterrevolution in Kosovo.

Participating in the discussion, Azem Vlasi first said that we should not be satisfied with only the assessment of activity of the Socialist Alliance which shows how many have been punished and expelled from the sociopolitical organizations. They should also show what has been done through specific action to improve the political and all-round situation in all environments in the province, to change the consciousness, especially among some young people who found themselves in hostile ranks.

It is a fact that wide activity is afoot, but we cannot assess the results on the basis of how many meetings, sessions and talks have been held. This activity can only be judged by the extent to which we really change the situation and mobilize the working people and citizens in this activity. This is why we need to go on with the new quality of activity of the Socialist Alliance and, in the long-term, through dialogues which will not be easy and without provocations, resolutely settle accounts with the protagonists of hostile activity and ideology which is alien to the LCY, especially as the present activity and results are not yet in keeping with the stances determined in the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and the Socialist Alliance program, and we need to identify the areas of resistance and difficulties and what needs to be done.

Azem Vlasi said that some activity was promoted by the organs and forms of activity of the Provincial Conference but that it is not yet sufficient. The work of these organs and sections will be discussed in a critical and self-critical manner and, if need be, certain cadre changes and additions will also be carried out on the basis of these assessments in the Presidium itself and in other forms of activity of the conference.

The observations made by Comrade Mustafa Rusiti, Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Conference Presidium, said, compell me to recall the known stances in the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and the conclusions of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee on the tasks of the public information media in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the situation in the province. These tasks are clear. Unfortunately, instead of carrying out these tasks, some of the press started a polemic about individual articles. These assessments and polemics are not the stances of political forums and organs but above all of the journalists themselves. Our task is to direct the information media to contribute to the stabilization of the situation in the province by more specific and constructive reports. We must not allow the polemic to preoccupy us, Vlasi said, observing that the secretariat of the information section of the Provincial Conference Presidium also joined in the polemic. We must strive to produce a comprehensive analysis and overall presentation of the work of the information media especially in Kosovo, and only then do we have the right to talk in a critical manner about sensationalist reports (which certainly had been) in the information media outside Kosovo.

As regards the assessments about the press made at the meeting of the secretariat of the section for information, Azem Vlasi noted that this is not the official stance of any organ of the Kosovo SAWP and that it is the personal opinion of the section's chairman. Vlasi added that the official assessment about the contribution and omissions of the information media in the past period will be made by the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION STRUGGLE UNDERWAY IN KOSOVO

LD021755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0709 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Summary] Pristina, 2 Aug (TANJUG)--A struggle for economic stabilization in Kosovo this summer is in full swing. Kosovo's economic difficulties are more pronounced than in other parts of the country. Results after the first 6 months of this year show that production was 1.1 percent lower than the planned rate of 5.5 percent. Low productivity, great losses and unfavorable trends in economic relations with other countries indicate the mutual dependence of political events and economic trends.

At numerous meetings held throughout the province irresponsible conduct, absenteeism, sick-leave--which goes far beyond any reasonable level--a careless attitude toward means of production and excessive waste are openly discussed. Productivity in the province is 30 percent lower than the average rate in the country.

Activity on stabilizing the economic situation is showing initial results, says Uros Seslija, chairman of the Presidium of the Provincial Economic Chamber, in an interview with a TANJUG correspondent. Thus in June production went up by nearly 7 percent and similar trends will be recorded for July. If productivity continues to grow at this rate, the planned growth of 5.5 percent could be reached by the end of the year, and this, according to Seslija, is one of the most important tasks facing the province's economy. In the first 6 months of this year Kosovo's trade deficit amounted to over 3 billion dinars. Trade with convertible currency markets was particularly unfavorable; thus imports from this area were covered by exports at a rate of only 18 percent. With the rise of production in July there was also an increase in exports by 12 percent, but these, according to Seslija, are only initial results which cannot obscure the fact that the economic situation in the province is very serious. A period of intensive struggle for stabilizing economic trends lies ahead, he says, without which there can be no positive political situation.

BLAGOJ POPOV ADDRESSES PROHOR PCINJSKI RALLY

LD051512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Prohor Pcinjski, 2 Aug (TANJUG)--The celebration of the double national holiday of the Macedonian people--Ilinden--was held in the legendary monastery of Prohor Pcinjski on Mt Kozjak near Kumanovo. Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly, spoke about the significance of two Ilindens for the Macedonian nations and nationalities who live in this republic.

The celebration was opened by Mtdoi Petrovski, president of the Kumanovo Municipal Assembly, who stressed that this rally marked the 40th anniversary of the uprising and revolution of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and the 37th anniversary of the first session of the anti-fascist council of the national liberation of Macedonia, when Macedonia was for the first time established as a state within the framework of the fraternal Yugoslav community. He also spoke about the 78th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising and the first republic in the Balkans.

The mass rally in Prohor Pcinjski, attended by several thousand citizens of Kumanovo and the surrounding area, most prominent leaders from the republic and guests, was addressed by Blagoj Popov, president of Macedonia's Executive Coucnil.

Speaking about the togetherness of our nations and nationalities, Blagoj Popov noted that the Macedonian nation had always based its independence and integrity not only on demands for the recognition of its equality, but also on its resolve to grant that equality to all other nations living with it.

Precisely for this reason the Macedonian nation, as well as the other Yugoslav nations and nationalities, believes that every nationalism is dangerous not only for international relations and integrity of the state, but also for the nation and nationalities where it appears. We also view in this light the occurrence of the greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which were manifested during enemy counterrevolutionary activities in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and which asked for an ethnically pure Albanian republic, and, naturally, those same phenomena manifested outside Yugoslavia. These activities, fueled by the Socialist People's Republic of Albania and Albanian emigre circles in the West, not only attack Yugoslavia's integrity and territorial wholeness, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, but also lead to political, social and economic deprivation of rights of the Albanian nationality.

It is only fanatical enemies who do not wish to acknowledge the reality in which the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, Socialist Republic of Macedonia and Socialist Republic of Montenegro has realized its national, political, economic, social and cultural rights. When, together with progressive forces in Kosovo, all of us, led by the League of Communists, struggle against aspirations regarding the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and counterrevolution there, we struggle not only for our togetherness, without which no one can survive, but also for the rights of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. We confirm this daily as a pledge to the dearest son of our nations and nationalities, Comrade Tito, and as a lasting orientation toward the vital need for the development of socialist self-managing relations. Struggling against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, we at the same time struggle against such similar phenomena in other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, Blagoj Popov stressed.